THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 23. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 16.

The London Press on American Radicalism and the Sale of Cuba to the United States—The Illiberal Record of the English House of Lords.

The Cause of Bismark's Temporary Retirement from the Prussian Ministry—General Continental News.

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool and Queenstown, we have European advices to July 16.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Press on Ultra-Radicalism in the United States.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 15 says:—

'The ideas of the Republican party in America with reference to the Southern States appear to be veering round to the point taken up by the conservative section in 1865. The policy recommended so earnestly by the late Mr. Raymond at that time, in opposition to Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, was one of general forbearance towards the ex-insurgent States. Others were for imposing all sorts of disqualifications and penalties, Mr. Boutwell, for example, going so far as to introduce a bill prohibiting Southern lawyers from practising in the Supreme Court. Mr. Raymond contended that these measures would only embitter the coming generation of Southerners, and tend to deepen the estrangement between the two sections. He suffered for taking what is now admitted to have been a statesmanlike view of the situation. The *Tribune* advises Northern Radicals to cease talking about disfranchising "Rebels," and the *Nation* of July 1 points out that since Lee laid down his arms the sons of men who fought in the Confederate armies are coming rapidly to the polls. They cannot be disfranchised. The *Nation* fears that "the last five years' disfranchisement, gratifying as it may have been to the sense of justice, was not a very valuable piece of policy after all, from the practical politician's point of view." The long apathy of the South in political affairs is passing away, and once more the people are likely to gain the upper hand, at least in their own division of the country. The ultra Radicals have had their own way, but not much good has come of it, or can be looked for in the future. Mr. Raymond did not live long enough to see his principles vindicated, but those who assailed him most bitterly are now compelled to acknowledge that he may have been right, as they certainly were wrong. The politician cannot afford, for his own sake, to be ahead of his time.

"The Thunderer" on the Sale of Cuba to the United States.

The London *Times* of July 15 says:—

Under such circumstances it would hardly seem desirable for Spain to prolong the contest. After the failure of the experiment tried by General Dulce, it must be evident that the system of sending public functionaries from Madrid to batten on the colony will have to be given up. Something like progress towards an enlightened commercial policy will soon become a necessity for revolutionized Spain, and, upon the introduction of more liberal tariffs, it will be difficult for the flour of Castile to keep up a competition with that from New Orleans, or for the manufacturers of Catalonia to monopolize the markets of the Antilles. If all that comes to pass, it is impossible to see of what earthly use Cuba can any longer be to Spain, unless it be to gratify national pride by the maintenance of a dominion which is disputed in the teeth of some forty or fifty thousand of Spain's best troops. It seems but reasonable to think that considerations of this nature must have some weight with the men now guiding the destinies of the Spanish monarchy, and make them doubt whether Cuba does not cost them much more than it is worth, and whether its loss almost under any terms might not be counted clear gain. Already nearly all far-sighted statesmen in Spain, with General Prim at their head, have expressed their firm conviction that the separation of the colony from the mother country is only a question of time. A just feeling of pride prevents any step in that direction being taken so long as insurrection trusts to arms for the success of its cause. But upon the pacification of the island being effected, and Spanish honor receiving the fullest satisfaction, it would seem natural that the dictates of wisdom should be listened to. Cuba is valuable property, Spain is hard up for cash, and a purchaser is at hand. Able negotiators would be at no loss for a compromise which, while sparing the just susceptibilities of the Spanish nation, could induce it to yield a troublesome sovereignty for a consideration which might afford the means for restoring its shattered finances and consolidating its revolution. It is important for Spanish statesmen to think of it; nor is it quite certain that they are not thinking of it. The intercourse between the new Spanish government and the Cabinet at Washington is carried on on the most cordial and friendly terms. Apart from scruples about high principles of nationality and popular sovereignty, it is an arrangement that would suit all interested parties. Canvass the real population of the island, and the *plebiscite* would give only one result—a vote for annexation to the American Union. We have said the "real" population, for, after all, Cuba should be for the Cubans, and the "Peninsulars," If the new order of things were less to their taste, have always their own country to fall back upon. The only serious question rising about the scheme are whether the Americans can at this moment afford the purchase-money, and whether Spanish statesmen, if they themselves understand reason, can easily bring their people to view the matter with their own eyes.

The House of Lords—A Record of Forty Years—Its Consistent Illiberality.

The London *Star* of July 14 says:—If the action of the House of Lords during the last forty years were surveyed; it would be found that on every important question it has pursued a constantly illiberal and retrograde course. A reference to some of the proceedings during that period will have a certain historic value at the present juncture.

The First Reform Bill.—Every schoolboy knows that the hostility of the House of Lords to the first Reform bill brought the country to the verge of revolution. Twice this measure was practically rejected by that House, and even when they yielded it was mainly from a fear of being swamped by new creations, or by yet more revolutionary measures.

Roman Catholic Emancipation.—On the subject of Roman Catholic emancipation the Lords had been equally obstinate. Various attempts which the House of Commons made to procure relief to our Catholic fellow-subjects, both in England and Ireland, were persistently frustrated by the Upper House; and, in 1828, they refused to concur in a resolution of the popular assembly, to the effect that it was expedient to consider the laws affecting Roman Catholics with a view to a final and satisfactory adjustment. It was only when, a year later, the choice lay between a rebellion in Ireland and the removal of a just cause of disaffection that they yielded, and then only by the private influence of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel.

The Irish Church.—In 1833 the Liberal Ministry introduced into the Tithes Commutation bill the principle that Parliament was entitled to appropriate the surplus funds of the Irish church to national purposes. It was the House of Lords which, in defiance of repeated votes in the reformed Parliament, compelled the withdrawal of the appropriation clause; and although the battle raged fiercely till 1838, the bill time after time was rejected by the Lords, and the Whigs were finally compelled to pass their measure minus the principle which in Ireland was regarded as a pledge of justice.

The Corporation and Test Acts.—The Lords were equally inimical to the relief of Dissenters, as was shown by their rejection of a measure authorizing Dissenters to solemnize marriages in their own places of worship. When they passed Lord John Russell's bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation acts, they insisted upon the introduction of words which excluded Jews from the benefit of this measure.

Jewish Disabilities.—So long ago as 1833, Mr. Grant's bill for extending civil rights to the Jews was adopted by the House of Commons, but thrown out by the Peers. In 1841, Mr. Divett succeeded in carrying through a bill admitting Jews to corporate offices. The Lords rejected it, and did not give way till 1845. In 1848 the Commons were willing to admit Jews to Parliament. Year after year the bill for removing these disabilities was passed by the Lower House by increasing majorities; but the Lords persistently withheld this act of justice. It was not till after ten years had elapsed that Jews were permitted to sit and vote in the House of Commons; but the Lords still reserve to themselves the right to exclude Jews from their own chamber, should the Crown, in the exercise of its prerogative, desire to create Jewish peers.

Dissenters and the Universities.—In 1834 a bill removing the disqualifications which barred the universities against the dissenters passed through the House of Commons by large majorities, but the Lords rejected it by a majority of 102. If it had not been for this vote the Dissenters would have enjoyed the full advantages of the two universities on terms of religious equality more than a generation ago. Similar bills have more recently met the same fate.

Church Rates.—In 1858 the House of Commons passed Sir John Trelawny's bill for the abolition of church rates. The same measure was repeatedly carried in the one house, and as often rejected by the other, until Mr. Gladstone's compromise recently put an end to the strife.

Municipal Reform.—In 1835 the House of Commons passed a bill purging the corporations of the kingdom of their worst abuses, but the Lords interfered for the more ample protection of the "freemen" who had been the cause of much of the corruption.

The Corn Laws.—The hostility of the Lords to the abolition of the Corn laws is a matter of history. On the eve of their abolition the Duke of Wellington, who at all times commanded a majority of the upper House, wrote these words:—"I am one of those who think the continuance of the Corn laws essential to the agriculture of the country in its existing state, and particularly to that of Ireland, and a benefit to the whole community."

Education.—When, in 1839, Lord Melbourne's administration placed the management of the education funds in the hands of a committee of the Privy Council, in order that aid might be dispensed to schools of various denominations, the Lords, avowedly influenced by a fear that the ascendancy of the Church over the education of the people would be endangered, voted an address to the Crown against this measure.

Life Peerages.—In 1856 ministers advised the issuing of letters patent conferring a life peerage on Sir James Parke. This exercise of the royal prerogative was successfully contested by the Lords, and Baron Parke was raised to the hereditary peerage by the title of Lord Wensleydale.

Paper Duties.—The Commons, in 1860, resolved to repeal the paper duties. The House of Lords, for the first time in its history, rejected a money bill, and that, too, by a majority of 89. As is well known, the Lower House, after an angry controversy, succeeded in vindicating its privileges.

Serious Rioting in Ireland.

There was a serious rioting at Lurgan, Ireland, on the 13th. A drumming party entered the town; sixteen Catholic houses were completely wrecked, the furniture, looms, and bedding were taken out and burned in the street. Several persons were severely wounded.

THE CONTINENT.

The Cause of Bismark's Temporary Retirement.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Berlin, July 14, says:—

One object of Count Bismark's retirement was, undoubtedly, the restoration of his health; but the direct cause of his obtaining leave of absence from his position in the Prussian Ministry was that he might leave to its other members the entire burden of the coming contest with the Chambers on the question of covering the deficit. There is no member of the Ministry who has so great a command over the Chambers as Count Bismark, and least of all the Minister of Finances, Baron von der Heydt, who is to bear the brunt of the attack of the Liberals, and whom they heartily detest. Count Bismark has taken good care, through the semi-official press, to convey the intelligence that he will in no way be bound by the action of the Ministry during his absence, and the Liberals are elated over an easy success which they anticipate, and which is almost certain. Count Bismark has undoubtedly retired to give the Chambers an opportunity to defeat the Ministry; and the accomplished results will be that his own necessity to the conduct of the Government will be indisputably established, and he will be given an opportunity to procure the reconstruction of the Ministry in a way agreeable to Liberals and to the present Crown Prince, in anticipation of a succession to the throne, from the declining health of its present apparently robust occupant.

Napoleon's Reforms.

The Paris *Siecle* (writing in ignorance of the prorogation of the Chambers) says:—

What are these reforms? Are the 3,500,000 men who voted for the opposition expected to be grateful for them? Pshaw! They claimed Democratic institutions, they required the emancipation of universal suffrage, they believe that the election of mayors would be at once accorded to them; they imagined, good, simple folk, that personal power was about to disappear before their imposing manifestation. Parliamentary reforms are granted, which we will not depreciate, for they have an incontestible utility, but which are absolutely insufficient. As an accessory this gift would be excellent; as the main object is almost null.

Troubles Between France and Switzerland.

An unexpected difficulty has arisen in the negotiations now pending between France and Switzerland for the conclusion of a new treaty of extradition. The French government demands that political assassination shall be regarded in the same light as murder committed from any other cause, and justifying, without further inquiry, the extradition of the criminal. This principle the Swiss authorities refuse to admit, asserting that no such clause exists in the treaties concluded with any other State, and declining to make an exception in favor of France, which would be looked upon as an undue concession to the pressure of a powerful neighbor. As matters stand at present the negotiations are at a dead lock, but there is reason to believe that the French Government will withdraw the contested proposition.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Roman Government has issued orders for the troops to form a camp between Monte Rotondo and Mentana.

M. Thiers spent $8000 on bill posting in Paris previous to his election as deputy during the recent election.

An Italian journal asserts that already 150 bishops have accepted the Holy Father's hospitality, and the number will soon reach 200.

The Pope has decided that formal invitations shall be sent to all Catholic nations, enjoining them to send special representatives to the approaching Council.

A Berlin journal, the *New Prussian Gazette*, advises Napoleon to avoid parliamentarism, as it will ensue in danger to the country and to himself.

The Czar of Russia has decreed that all parents forcing their children to marry or to enter monasteries or convents, shall be liable to a punishment of from four months' to one year's imprisonment, besides any punishment that may be inflicted by the religious authorities.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Progress of the Work.

A correspondent of the Bombay *Gazette*, who visited the Suez Canal, gives an interesting account of the works in progress along the line. Personal inspection made him a believer for the first time in the canal as "a really great achievement," especially when he saw the waters of the Mediterranean rushing past him in a strong current 150 feet broad into the Bitter Lakes. Already the water let through the *deversoir* near Serapeum has flooded the basin of the lakes to a good depth, but a vast quantity more must yet be introduced before the lakes are raised to the level of the canal. "In point of fact," he writes, "the whole country must be covered with water before the desired level is reached and the embankment can be cut away. M. Lavalley proposes to bring the Red Sea in to the aid of the Mediterranean in order to accomplish this work, and has fixed the 1st of July as the date for effecting communication between the two seas. But the works at Chalouf will certainly not be completed at that date, or for some time after it; and I observe that the contractor has ingeniously provided a loophole of escape for himself by proposing to cut through the bank of the canal at the head of the Suez lagoons, several miles from the entrance to the channel, and so let the water into the Bitter Lakes from this side by a fresh *deversoir*. This will certainly be one mode of establishing through communication; but I need not say that it will be a quite different thing from the opening of the canal for the navigation of heavy ships." Ismailia is a charming little town, but "it makes one smile to hear every man talk of it as likely to supersede Alexandria." There is no port yet in Lake Tsimah, much less any trade, but it is a pleasant place for bathing, and, in one respect, at least, it is already in advance of some parts nearer home—there are regulations that every bather shall wear a full dress in the morning, though in the evening he may be allowed to go into the water with a "simple calecon." The canal at El-Gisr is very narrow, and, to make bad worse, instead of running in a straight line, through some blunder on the part of the engineers, it describes "a regular corkscrew worm, presenting very awkward points for a big ship to steer round." The navigation of the canal from Ismailia to Port Said is perfectly free all the way for river boats of a light draught of water, but dredges are constantly at work deepening the channel. After reading the foregoing account, it seems very uncertain whether the canal will be open for navigation at the time fixed by M. de Lesseps.

CHIVALRY.

A Characteristic Scene in South Carolina—Three Men Killed and Four Wounded.

A bloody row occurred at the election precinct of Sleepy Hollow, Barnwell county, South Carolina, on Thursday last, which resulted in the killing of two men, the fatal wounding of another, and the stabbing of four others. The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says:—

The difficulty grew out of the election of township officers. When it was found that the radical nominees were elected, Elmore Tyler, an enthusiastic Conservative, exclaimed:—"Boys, we're beat; I don't blame you colored people; I blame you white scalawags."

A. Woodward, a brother of one of the officers elected, demanded a retraction of Tyler, when Pickens Woodward drew a pistol, which was wrested from him by John H. Holland. A. P. Woodward now drew his pistol, mortally wounding Holland, and the fight then became general. William J. Woodward, father of Pickens and A. P., whipped out a large knife, and began an indiscriminate assault upon those who were identified with the conservative party. Attacking Wyatt Tyler, he inflicted a severe stab upon the neck of that gentleman. James Tyler and his brother Joseph also received wounds from the knife in the hands of Woodward, the former in the side, and the latter in the breast. With his thirst for blood not yet satiated, Woodward set upon Frank M. Green, and inflicted a severe wound in his side.

At this juncture the father of Green, John S. Green, Sr., observing the danger to which his son was exposed, closed in with Woodward, who he succeeded in felling to the ground. While Green was pinning Woodward to the earth, A. P. Woodward discharged two shots from his pistol, which took effect in the left side of Green, causing immediate death. Young Woodward also fired upon Frank M. Green, wounding him in the left hand. From the effect of this wound Green fell, when his antagonist fired at him again, but missed his aim. Two pistol shots, fired by parties unknown, took effect in the back of A. P. Woodward, producing wounds which, it is thought, must prove fatal. All the parties implicated in this affair were white, the colored people present taking no part in the fight on either side.

The Summer Resorts.

—The White Mountains are largely visited.

—Fifty-dollar parasols, with watches in the handles, are the latest agony at the watering places.

—A lady is considered vulgar at Saratoga who does not appear during the day in four different costumes.

—A handsome blonde at Saratoga wore twenty-one new dresses last week, and she has just begun.

—The worst spongers at the seaside are the hotel-waiters, who obtain no fixed compensation, but are expected to subsist on the sides of their faces.

—The mystery of the morning hats worn at watering-place breakfasts is said to be the concealment of "crimps" not yet ready to be seen of men.

—Entire suits of fine white French flannel are much in vogue among young gentlemen at the seaside.

—They call the Cubans "tropical sparrows" at Saratoga. One of them has just "broken the bank."

—A vulgar and shoddy lady is detected immediately at the watering-places by appearing at breakfast in a silk dress and diamonds.

—There are several thousand visitors at Atlantic City at the present time, and the weather and bathing are both delightful. The fast trains, each making the trip in one and three-quarter hours, run to-day, one at two o'clock and the other at a quarter past three o'clock P. M. No bathing accidents have occurred thus far this year. Great preparations are being made for the approaching visit of the Fire Zouaves, and they will receive a hearty welcome and be well taken care of after they arrive there. Their encampment will be very pleasantly located in the clump of woods near the lighthouse. Several grand balls will be given them during their stay, and a number of distinguished military gentlemen of various other organizations have signified their intention of taking part in the festivities and exercises of the encampment.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The New Greenbacks—Sumner on the Cuban Question—The Virginia and Mississippi Radicals—Experimenting with the French Cable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Greenbacks.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury Department, Mr. G. B. McCartee, has returned to this city from New York, where he has been to push forward the work upon the new United States notes of the denomination of one and two dollars, which will be ready for circulation about the 1st of September. The new one dollar notes will have a vignette of Washington and a representation of the discovery of America by Columbus on the face, instead of the vignette of Chief Justice Chase, as on those now in use. The new two dollar notes will have a vignette of Jefferson and a view of the Capitol, instead of the vignette of Franklin on the present ones. The plates for those notes have already been engraved at the Treasury Department. The backs of the "ones" will be printed by the National Bank Note Company of New York, and those of the "twos" by the American Company of the same city. The designs for the new fives, tens, twenties, and other denominations have not yet been determined upon.

Senator Sumner on the Cuban Question.

Senator Sumner has written a letter to a friend here from Nahant, where he is now recruiting his health, in which he expresses an earnest desire that the administration should continue to pursue its present neutral course regarding the Cuban question. He adds that his sympathies are warmly enlisted in behalf of the Cubans, but insists that the importance of our negotiations with Great Britain, which would be compromised just now by the slightest concession to them, are paramount to the interests of the revolutionists. He is understood to endorse Secretary Fish's proposition to negotiate through General Sickles an opportunity for the Cubans to buy the island for themselves, with the understanding that the United States shall endorse the bonds issued for the purchase money, or otherwise assist in raising the necessary funds for that purpose.

The Virginia Radicals.

The Wells radicals will have a committee in Washington until after Congress meets, to get ready for the contest against the Walker party. They already claim to have got one-half of the Cabinet with them, and they also claim that they have ex-Secretary Stanton on their side.

The Mississippi Radicals.

The radical Mississippi delegation now here have prepared a statement to show that the conservative movement is supported solely by the Democracy of that State. They are determined to get the administration to use its patronage against Dent.

The Retrenchment Committee,

having concluded their investigation of affairs in the New York Custom House, will leave that city August 1 for San Francisco, via Pacific Railroad, where they will spend one week in an examination of the management of the custom-house there. The committee have decided that each member shall bear his own expenses of the trip, in order that no accusation may be brought against them of travelling at the expense of the Government, and to keep up their credit as advocates of *retrenchment*. The railroad companies will furnish the travelling economists with a Pullman sleeping-car, which is to take them through to the Pacific coast without change. It is expected that the entire committee will go. It consists of Senators Patterson, Schurz, and Thurman, and Representatives Welker, Sheldon, Reading, Jenckes, and Benton.

A Consolidation Movement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A memorial has been prepared, and will soon be circulated throughout Washington and Georgetown for signatures, and presented to Congress, asking that the two cities be consolidated under one municipal government, to be called the city of Washington.

Death of a Revenue Collector.

Horatio S. Flint, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Columbia, died this morning of consumption.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The British ship Lord Lovell, which recently sailed from here, was overhauled down the Chesapeake, being suspected of having arms for Cuba on board, but none were found.

Private despatches here say that Postmaster-General Creswell is recovering from his injuries, but they are still very severe and painful.

The Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Cotton quiet but firm at 34. Flour firm and the scarcity of stock restricts business; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6; do. extra, $6@7·25; do. family, $7·25@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $8@10·50; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6@7; do. family $7·50@8. Wheat firm; prime to choice red, $1·60@1·70; white, $1·25@1·75. Corn active and higher; prime white, $1·12@1·13; yellow, $1·10@1·12. Oats firm; new, 65@68c.; old, 70@75c. Pork, $34. Bacon higher; rib sides, 19c.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 15½c. Hams, 24c. Lard, 19½@20c. Whisky—None in market; nominally $1·10.

The Weather at the Sea-side.

The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:—

Atlantic City, S. E., clear, 69.
Cape May, S. E., clear, 70.
Long Branch, W., hazy.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 137½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 124½; do. 1864, do., 122¾; do. 1865, do., 122¾; do. do. new, 121½; do. 1867, 121½; do. 1868, 121½; 10-40s, 111⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Co., 61; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 217⅝; Erie, 29½; Reading, 98½; Hudson River, 198½; Michigan Central, 131¾; Michigan Southern, 105⅛; Illinois Central, 142⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153; Western Union Telegraph, 37.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	216	Pacific M. S.	83½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. C	76½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107½	Adams Express	60½
Chi. and N. W. com.	79¾	Wells, Fargo	23
Chi. and N. W. pref.	93⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	57¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	114⅜	Gold	137½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	133	Market steady.	

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The French Cable—Continuation of the Experiments—The Government will not Interfere.

DUXBURY, Mass., July 37.—The entire day yesterday was occupied by the French cable electricians in tests and experiments. Numerous messages of a private nature have been transmitted to and received from Brest direct, and the experiment of working with St. Pierre, and repeating from there to Brest, has also been tried. In the latter case about twenty-five words per minute were transmitted, and on working direct to Brest eighteen words per minute were easily sent.

Sir James Anderson arrived, and after witnessing the working of the cable, expressed himself satisfied beyond anticipation. Count de Faverny, the French Charge d'Affaires, and Mr. Watson, the American agent of the cable company, were also present during the successful experiments.

During the day a message was read from the Secretary of State, giving assurance that no interference with the working of the cable would be made on the part of the Government, and that business could commence at any time. It is hardly probable that the cable will be ready for business before several days. The land line between here and Boston will not be finished before the middle of the week; but the ground or trench cable between the Hummock and the office in Duxbury village was completed this morning, and as soon as it is in working order messages will go and come direct from the Bank Building to the extreme foreign end of the cable, the station at the Hummock being cut out, of course. The celebration to-day promises to be largely attended, and formal messages of congratulation will probably be exchanged between the leading representatives of the American and French Governments.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Old Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 27—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money, and 93¼ for account; U. S. 5-20s dull at 82⅝. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

SICKLES.

Speculations Concerning His Mission.

A Washington special to the New York *Herald* says:

Secretary Fish is expected to return to-morrow. The State Department, as well as the members of the Cuban Junta, is looking anxiously for intelligence from Gen. Sickles, our Minister to Spain. Whatever may have been the nature of the instructions which he received prior to his departure, there seems to be a general impression in well informed circles that they had some bearing upon Cuba, but precisely to what extent or in what respect it is impossible to ascertain. The officials at the State Department are studiously reticent on the question. The Cubans only say that they know the Sickles mission has nothing to do with the annexation of Cuba. Mr. Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, probably knows something about the matter, but he and his secretary do not deem it politic just now to divulge anything. Whatever the scheme may be, Secretary Fish is understood to be the author of it, and should it prove successful in solving the Cuban difficulty he will be entitled to whatever credit there may be in originating it. Minister Sickles, it is stated, was expected to act promptly, and should no unexpected obstacle be thrown in his way, news of an important character may be received from him at an early day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, July 27, 1869.

The usual bank statement for the week fails to exhibit any improvement in their condition, but, on the contrary, there is another material falling off in the chief element of strength. The loans are less than last week by $665,498; deposits, $377,011; and specie, $66,373. The only item showing an improvement is the legal-tender reserve, which has increased $121,294. This is an exact reflection of the phases of the market from day to day, and places the rose-colored comments of some journals in an unfavorable light. The Money market is not in an easy condition, and it is doubtful if, for some weeks to come, currency will be either more abundant or cheaper than at present.

The current rates to-day are 6@7 per cent., but chiefly the latter, for call loans, and the street rates continue rather firm at 8@10 per cent. for gilt-edged paper, well secured.

Gold is quiet here, but in New York the transactions are very heavy, and the tendency of the premium is still upward. Opening price, 137½; at noon, 137⅝.

Government loans are quite active, and prices have again advanced.

The stock market was active and firm. State loans were unchanged. The war loan sold at 103¼. City 6s were steady at 100⅞ for the new certificates. Lehigh gold loan was taken at 96⅞.

The bulk of the sales were of Reading Railroad, which advanced and sold at 49@50 3-16. Pennsylvania Railroad was hardly as firm, selling at 56⅛@56⅞. 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 42 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 53½ for Minehill Railroad; 35 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 56¼ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 37½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

In Canal stocks the only change to notice is in Lehigh Navigation, which improved ¼, selling at 37¼@37¾. 20⅞ was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks nothing was done.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Penna RR	69..	57¼	

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pitts Com 6s	70	30 sh Read R	trf.	48⅞	
$100 City 6s, New	100⅜	5	do	49	
2200	do c.	100⅜	400	do	ls. 49
$7500	do ls.	2d. 100⅞	100	do	s30wn. 48⅞
$1000	do	100⅞	100	do	49
5500	do 2d.	100⅞	100	do	b30. 49
$600	do ls.	100⅞	500	do	ls. s60. 48⅝
$1000 Pa 6s WL Cp.	103¾	1300	do	ls.	49
$1000 C & A 6s, '83	86	50	do		49
$1000 Leh gold 1	96½	200	do	s. 85	&1. ls. 49
$2000 do	96¾	100	do		49
$100 do c.	96¾	100	do	b30.	49 1-16
$4000 Pa R 2 m	97	200	do		49 1-16
$1000 Phila & E 7s.	87	100	do	c.	49¼
$1000 Leh V R n bs.		100	do	s30wn.	48¾
Wharves	94¾	500	do	s. 85	&1. 49 1-16
$6950 Leh Con Ln. ls	80	200	do	b5.	49⅛
100 sh Penna R.	s10. 56¾	200	do	ls. b30.	49⅛
69 do	ls. 56⅞	200	do	ls. b30.	49⅛
200 do	ls. s10. 56¾	100	do	b60.	49⅛
200 do	ls. s10. 56⅝	100	do		49⅛
2 do	56¾	100	do	b30.	49⅛
2 sh Leh Val R	56¾	100	do		49⅛
6 sh C & Am R.	ls. 120	100	do	s60.	48¾
220 Leh N St.	ls. b30. 37¼	200	do	ls. b30.	49¼
100 do	s60wn. 37	300	do	ls. b30.	49¼
100 do	b3. 37¼	200	do	s60.	49½
100 sh Ger Pass R	29¾	300	do	ls. s60.	48¾
201 sh Read R	ls. 49	100	do	s30wn.	48¾
200 do	ls. s30wn. 48⅞	1000	do	ls. s10. 49 1-16	
100 do	rg&l. 49				

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137⅛	11.45 A. M.	136⅞
11·06 "	137⅛	11·50 "	137
11·11 "	137⅛	11·55 "	137⅛
11·20 "	137⅛	12·32 P. M.	137

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122@122¼; 5-20s of 1862, 124@124⅛; do., 1864, 122⅝@122¾; do., Nov., 1865, 122¼@122½; do., July, 1865, 121@121⅛; do., 1867, 121⅜@121⅝; do., 1868, 121@121⅜; 10-40s, 111⅜@111⅞; Pacifics, 108⅜@108½. Gold, 137⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122@122¼; do. 1862, 123⅜@124⅛; do. 1864, 122¾@122⅞; do. 1865, 122¾@122⅞; do. 1865, new, 120⅜@121⅛; do. 1867, new, 120⅞@121⅛; do. 1868, 120⅞@121⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 111⅜@111¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 108⅛@108½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 137@137¼; Silver, 130@132.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The week opened upon a more easy money market, the rate on call to-day being quite uniformly six per cent. Some loans at seven per cent., lying over from last week, were undisturbed, and a few others were made at the same rate to weak houses or upon inferior collaterals, but these instances were offset, on the other hand, by exceptional transactions at five per cent. upon prime collaterals. The drift of the market is to still lower figures. The hesitation is owing to the recent prevalence of such extraordinary rates and the willingness of the street to pay what seems comparatively cheap ones. Capital is not loth to earn all it can, and the pressure of funds for employment is such as to keep the interest rate from too suddenly declining. A great deal of curiosity is manifested as to the policy which the Secretary of the Treasury will pursue after the 1st of August, particularly in the gold room. The position of the banks in holding $30,000,000 of gold (against $20,000,000 at the same time last year) fortifies them against the embarrassment that would otherwise attend the banking movement in the fall, as a result of the loss to them of nearly $20,000,000 of legal tenders, which are supposed to be permanently detained in the South. The purchases of bonds for the sinking fund will certainly be continued, but the anxiety is to learn how extensive will be the purchases from the currency balance of the Treasury. It is fair to presume from what Mr. Boutwell has already done that he will be guided entirely by his ability to continue his purchases. In the winter, when Congress sits, there is a steady drain upon his currency resources for the thousand and one expenses of the session. Hence he will probably economize his outlay for bonds by the amount necessary for this contingency. Commercial paper does not show the relaxation in discounting rates which should follow the easier working of the money market. Prime business notes at four months are still quoted eight to eleven per cent. Even brokers' sixty day paper passes very seldom under eight per cent. The foreign exchange market was firmer under the anticipation of a better demand for bills, arising out of the scarcity of the larger denominations of gold coin, which are the favorite for shipment, and are beginning to command a premium.

"One leading house put up the rate for sixty day sterling to 110¾, but the range of the market was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days' commercial, 109½@109¾; good to prime bankers', 109¾@110¼; short sight, 110⅞@110¾; Paris, 60 days', 5·17½@5·12½; short sight, 5·12½@5·10⅝; Antwerp, 5·17½@5·12½; Switzerland, 5·17½@5·12½; Hamburg, 35¾@36; Amsterdam, 40⅛@40¾; Frankfort, 40⅜@40⅞; Bremen, 78¾@79¼; Prussian thalers, 70½@71¼.

"Government bonds were dull, but strong, the '67's advancing to 121. The London quotation for '62's came at 82⅝ as a sequence of the advance in gold. The features were the coupon ten-forties, which rose to 111½, while a better inquiry for the currency sixes induced a rise to 108⅛.

"The upward course of gold, so decided at the close of last week, was, after some hesitation, continued to-day, the price eventually touching 137½, at which, however, it became sluggish and heavy. The heavy shipments of last week keep the market strong. The engagements of specie for to-morrow's steamer were variously reported from $100,000 to $250,000. The rate for carrying was from six to five per cent., but one transaction occurred at two per cent. and another at 'flat' for borrowing, just before Clearing House time. These figures indicate a large 'short' interest on the part of those whose all-abiding faith is in lower gold."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 27.—The market for flour remains quiet, and, in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots, at $5@5·50 for superfine; $5·50@5·75 for extras; $6@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·25@5 for Pennsylvania do. do; $6·75@8 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $8·50@10·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·12½@6·25 ₱ bbl.

There is no change in the demand for wheat, which is mostly for prime lots. Sales of 2400 bbls. old Pennsylvania red at $1·47½@1·55, 1000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Delaware do. at $1·50@1·55, and 500 bushels very superfine Michigan Amber at $1·67. Rye is quiet at $1·35 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·10@$1·18, and Western mixed at $1·14@1·16. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 76@78c.; and 600 bushels new Delaware at 60c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark.—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $43 ₱ ton.

Whisky is held at $1·05@1·10 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, July 27. — Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, July 27. — Arrived, steamship Malta, from New York.

LONDONDERRY, July 27.—Arrived, steamship Hibernian, from Quebec.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 27. — Arrived, steamship Hansa, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....77 | 11 A. M.....83 | 2 P. M.....88

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Lochinvar, Nickerson, Cork or Falmouth for orders, via Wilmington, N. C., C. C. Van Horn.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Perkins, Havre-de-Grace, with a t

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DEMOCRACY ON A MORAL RAMPAGE.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The dead level of journalism during the "heated term" has occasionally been enlivened by the most orthodox advice concerning political morality from Democratic sources, and very pointed and ponderous philippics against the corrupt distribution of patronage by the administration in power. Our hearty "amen" goes with all crusades against villainy, wherever such crusades originate; and our benedictions follow every criticism of scoundrelism on whomsoever the criticism falls. We are not over sensitive, or thin-skinned; and if a Republican miscreant is unmasked, or a Republican scheme of plunder exposed, the righteous exhibition receives our approval. So refreshing is it to see a Democratic organ undertake the *role* of virtue, and affect the phrase of piety, that we forbear to touch too rudely any symptom of regeneration in that quarter. Certainly iniquity must, assume, fearful proportion, when it can startle our Democratic friends, and we have no words to express the condition the rest of the world should be in, when their sense of propriety is shocked. What excites our curiosity is that sin has no terror for Democrats, unless committed by Republican officials, and so far as they are concerned, shame seems utterly impotent in fixing its mark of infamy on any but recreant Republican foreheads. Are our politics in such a lamentable strait that pollution, fraud, and depravity are so identified with one party, that we are only astonished when they make their appearance in the other? Some things seem to indicate this. For weeks the leading Democratic paper in this city has been pouring out the bitterness of its bile on the head of the lately appointed Minister to Spain. The choicest specimens of editorial rhetoric have informed the public of the viciousness of that gentleman's life and manners. The resources of spleen and syntax have been exhausted to depict and disparage the character of General Sickles. The decalogue records no moral obligation that he has not violated, if the *World* is veracious. Larceny in all its stages, interspersed with the finer arts of arson and burglary are laid to his charge. We will not rehearse the filthy catalogue of vice which the *World* heralds triweekly as making up the career and marring the conduct of the ambassador to Madrid. What seems remarkable is, that this tirade and traducement *come so late*. Why did we not hear of General Sickles as the "chief of sinners" when he was the pet and pattern of the "fierce Democracy?" When Tammany sheltered him, and showered its darling with innumbered honors, his alleged experiments at perjury and forgery did not disgust or even trouble our high-toned opponents. If Sickles ever pilfered, civic station was the reward he received from his Democratic associates. If he ever contemplated the dangerous pastime of incendiarism, the Democratic party did not seem to regard the fiery weakness with discredit, for it lavished on him legislative promotion. If in bygone years Sickles fitted himself for a permanent residence at the penitentiary, that party generously changed the direction of his location, and gave him a European retreat as a member of our diplomatic corps. If he was a murderer, and if he basely conpounded with lechery, he was a Democratic Congressman and a high priest in the Democratic church when the foul crimes were committed. As it is only after heroic service in the field as a patriot, and the most vigorous defense of liberal ideas as a Republican, that the Democratic press have discovered General Sickles' unworthiness to be a recipient of public favor, we must infer that, according to the ethics of that party, no amount of criminality unfits an American for wearing Democratic laurels and leading Democratic masses. It is only when Republicans see fit to endow men damaged with early blemishes and tainted reputations that the inconsistency is entitled to mention and censure. We know of no greater compliment that could be paid to the party with which we have the honor to act, than the fact that the elevation of public men with dubious histories, while it provokes neither compliment nor condemnation, if coming from our enemies, becomes a dishonor and marvel if perpetrated by us.

THE USURY LAWS AND THE BROKERS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Wall street brokers seem likely to have a check put on their high profits. The public is so disgusted with the system that finds favor in that locality that the prosecution will be sure to be sustained by every class, however high or low, outside of Wall street. Though we cannot deny that we are in general opposed to usury laws—being of opinion that money, like everything else, should be left free to look for the highest purchaser—yet we admit that circumstances may arise in which such laws may prove of great service. Here we have combinations made to tighten the money market, giving money an undue value in order that the rate of interest may be raised. Such dealing is unhealthy and most prejudicial to commerce through every part of the country. We have bankruptcies and dull times in consequence, and it would be hard to say what class of society is not injured thereby. Let these money brokers make money in a fair, honorable way, letting it out at its true, not inflated value, and, supposing they should thus chance to exceed the legal rate of interest, the public will be so well satisfied with the bargain that the law will be suffered, as before, to go into desuetude. But as they do not choose to act so, for these modern Shylocks we have no pity. They are gentlemen who stick hard to a bond, and look for the law to support them. Give them law, then, we say, and plenty of it.

DELAY IS PERIL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Twenty-two States have already ratified the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, whereby the right of suffrage is accorded and secured to every native and every naturalized citizen of the United States, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The ratification of five more States is required; and there are four Southern States—Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas—ready to give such assent unless repulsed by those who ought to welcome and facilitate their co-operation in the needful work. Is it not palpable madness *not* to hail their accession with a hearty enthusiasm?

We have recently conversed with leading Mississippians of diverse antecedents and preferences. They are preparing for a spirited contest in their approaching election, but on no clear issue. The radical Republicans assure us that they will vote against the disfranchising clauses of their constitution—that no such would now be proposed or advocated—that the existence of such clauses is due to the passions evoked by civil war, which have now nearly died out. Though there is a large majority of colored voters in the State, those clauses will be voted down by an overwhelming majority.

On the other hand, the "Conservative Republicans" assure us that their party will vote to ratify the Constitution *minus* the disfranchising clauses, and will vote in the Legislature to ratify the fifteenth amendment. They have proved their strength in the election already held, when they voted down the Constitution and gave their candidates a large majority, despite the heavy preponderance of colored voters. Negro suffrage has no terrors for them; and they are prepared to prove that their rule will have no terrors for the blacks, and should have none.

In Texas there are no disfranchising and proscriptive clauses to be voted down, and of course no separate submission. The "conservatives" will vote to ratify the Constitution, support General A. J. Hamilton for Governor, and say he will be elected by an immense majority, and the fifteenth amendment ratified without serious opposition.

In this State there is a very formidable body of outlaws, who would, like to pass for Rebels, but are really horse thieves and robbers generally, though they sometimes try to give their crimes a semi-political aspect by outrages upon conspicuous Unionists, and especially upon isolated and defenseless negroes. The military have done their best to repress these villains; but there is hardly a soldier in the State to every hundred square miles, while the vast unpeopled forests and prairies afford refuge and concealment to the outlaws. Texas needs a government which has not only the sympathy but the active support of her people, in order that she may deal stringently with these villains, and either suppress or expel them. The work is already well begun; but there are still extensive districts in which life and property will not be secure until she is fully reconstructed.

In Georgia the conservatives have on their hands a large elephant of their own raising. By expelling from the Legislature its colored members, when they thought Seymour and Blair were to be elected, they put themselves wholly in the wrong. They forced a majority for Seymour when at least ten thousand more voters preferred Grant. Since they heard of Grant's election they have been trying to get out of their false position; but this is not half so easy as keeping out would have been. Yet the recent decision of their Supreme Court that blacks were eligible to office has given them an excuse, and an opportunity alone is still wanting. They are ready to restore to the colored members the seats wherefrom they were most wrongfully ejected, and to ratify the fifteenth amendment. Could they be assured to-morrow that they might thus regain the ground they most unwisely and perversely abandoned, they would promptly do so.* (We speak of the vast majority; there is in Georgia, as elsewhere, an incorrigible few; but their sceptre has departed.)

Virginia virtually says to Congress and the country: "You prescribed to us conditions of restoration: we have fulfilled them so far as we have been accorded opportunity: let us convene our Legislature and inaugurate our State officers, and we will complete all that you required. We have adopted a Radical Constitution by nearly 200,000 majority, rejecting only those sections which proscribed and disfranchised many thousands of our foremost citizens, as the President enabled and authorized us to do. We are ready to ratify the fifteenth amendment, and to fulfil every duty of loyal citizens of a Union State. Will you admit us to self-government, and to a voice in the National Councils?"

She is met by a requision from General Canby that her newly chosen legislators shall take the iron-clad oath (that they never gave any aid or countenance to the Rebellion), which many of them cannot do, and which the members of no Legislature of a reconstructed State have yet been required to do. General Grant instructed General Meade not to require it in Georgia or Alabama, and he did not; General Canby was urged by Governor Holden to require it in North Carolina, but would not. We will not review the reasoning by which General Canby justifies this requirement in the case of Virginia; but we assert with entire confidence that none of his superiors—President Grant, Secretary Rawlins, and General Sherman—have directed or counselled it.

Just consider for one moment the intrinsic absurdity of the requirement. The Virginia conservatives say to the President, "We want to vote for the constitution, and thus to return to our places in the Union; but there are certain clauses thereof which disfranchise and proscribe a part of ourselves; these we want to vote against, and vote down if we can." The President looks into the matter, and says, "This is reasonable and right; it shall be as you ask." They proceed to vote, and vote down proscription and disfranchisement by some fifty thousand majority, thus establishing upon the highest authority the equal rights before the law of all citizens; and yet, in the face of this verdict, some thirty or forty members of the new Legislature are to be excluded from their seats!

Most certainly, the partisan aspect of this matter is quite subordinate; but just look for one moment at this: We want Virginia's ratification of the fifteenth amendment—want it now—want the moral influence of such ratification by the assent of all parties. Exclude all the prominent conservatives from her Legislature, and that ratification will be shorn of all power and significance. "O yes!" says a caviller, "Virginia has ratified; but how? What sort of Virginia is it? Let us exclude from a legislature all whom we will, and we can make it do anything we choose." Is there not force in that criticism?

We ought to have had all the outlying States brought into the Union this summer—ought to have welcomed and helped them to come in—ought to have put through the fifteenth amendment by their aid, and had it officially proclaimed a part of the Constitution, so that the blacks could have voted in every State next fall. That would have given us five or ten thousand votes in each of the great States, where we are quite likely to need them. Better than this: it would have taken the question of negro suffrage out of politics, and enabled us to fix public attention on other points of the greatest interest and imminence. All affords but a minor reason for doing what ought to be done, and in time must be. We are for universal amnesty with impartial suffrage, for reasons far above any question of party ascendancy—because this is just in itself, and best for the whole country, North as well as South. We do not advocate the prompt, cordial, ungrudging restoration of Virginia because we imagine that all those who voted for Walker will henceforth be in a party sense Republicans: we expect nothing of the kind. Congress never exacted this, and they never promised it. They *were* asked to ratify the fifteenth amendment; and that they stand ready to do in good faith and abide by it. Further we do not look nor inquire. And now, if that amendment shall fail, when its ratification was so clearly within the reach of its friends, there will rest *somewhere* a fearful responsibility.

THE INCOME TAX—ITS REPEAL OR AMENDMENT?

From the N. Y. Times.

The sensational use to which the income tax returns are this year applied operates as an incentive to the opposition which this form of taxation has from the first encountered. It is declared to be odious and oppressive. It is stigmatized as inquisitorial, as an encouragement to fraud, and as a burden which should not be allowed to continue beyond the period fixed by the present law. Many of our contemporaries demand its repeal at the next session of Congress; insisting that an equal amount of revenue may be raised from other sources with less vexation and embarrassment than are occasioned by the tax assailed.

The unconditional repeal of the tax may be assumed to be out of the question. What it will yield in the present year remains to be ascertained. Last year, however, its product exceeded forty millions, and in 1867 was more than sixty-four millions; either of which amounts exceed the probable saving capacity of the Treasury, considered with due reference to other phases of fiscal reform. The immediate abolition of the tax, unless followed by the imposition of a corresponding burden in some other form, we take to be impracticable. And in what other form may forty millions of taxation be made more acceptable? The industry of the country cannot conveniently bear it. Manufacturers, according to their own showing, are taxed to the extent of their capacity, and to a degree which seriously impairs their ability to compete with the most formidable rivals. The tariff, again, has reached a standard which renders additions in that direction impossible. And as for the taxes on whisky and tobacco, they are now quite heavy enough for the interests of the Treasury. Where, then, shall the national financier look for the extra forty millions which the removal of the income tax would compel him to acquire? What branch of production or trade can be reasonably expected to assume this further load in order that the "odiousness" of the income tax may be averted? Reduce the inquiry to this single point, and the great obstacle to the total repeal of the tax becomes apparent.

But effective retrenchment, coupled with the more efficient collection of the revenue, may enable the Government to dispense with forty millions annually. Perhaps so. And supposing this pleasant condition of affairs to be attained, undoubtedly a reduction of taxes should take place. The country needs as much fiscal relief as may be had without detriment to the public credit; and if the experience of the current year warrants the belief that a considerable surplus will be available, we think that its reduction by the diminution of taxes is preferable to any application of it that has been devised. With the just claims of the public creditor provided for by compliance with the terms of the Sinking Fund act, it would seem that the best use for any excess of Treasury strength is the abatement of burdens which only absolute necessity has rendered tolerable.

Granting that a reduction of taxes to the amount of forty millions may be found practicable, the soundness of the policy that would sweep away the income tax, and so limit relief to a single channel, may well be questioned. For there is this to be said in behalf of the income tax, it falls only upon those who, as compared with the mass of the people, are able to bear it. The great body of manual workers, and all in receipt of less than a thousand dollars annually, escape its operation. To these—and they constitute the bulk of the community—abolition of the income tax means nothing more or less than benefit to the classes better off than themselves, while the taxes from which all suffer would inevitably be continued. The taxation that may be most equitably dispensed with is that which falls upon necessaries of life. Articles of universal consumption are at present heavily burdened, and the fiscal reform first needed is one that will mitigate this burden, and thus confer a substantial benefit upon the main body of the people. A revision and reduction of the tariff, with special reference to the removal of duties from commodities which enter into the expenditure of every family, would confer greater and more uniform benefit upon the people than can be obtained by the repeal of the tax on incomes.

But while we consider income-tax repeal impracticable in the present circumstances of the country, there can be no doubt that its modification is desirable, as well in the interest of the Treasury as of the public. A uniform tax of five per cent. is too high. It increases the temptation to fraud, and operates harshly upon the possessors of small incomes derived from labor or trade. It should be reduced to two and a half per cent. on incomes below some fixed figure, or on all incomes derived from industry or trade, as distinguished from those derived from realized property. Whatever injustice there is in the tax as now levied consists in a total disregard of the essential peculiarity of incomes which are contingent upon the accidents of employment and health or the vicissitudes of ever-varying competition. The clerk or the professional man, whose income may cease any day, or the merchant, whose profits of this year may be swallowed up in the losses of the next, are required to pay the rate that is paid by the retired capitalist or real-estate owner, whose incomes are as certain as anything human can be. The anomaly is so glaring, and the hardships it inflicts are so cruel, that its continuance is indefensible. It might not be fair to exempt one of these classes from the tax while retaining it on the shoulders of the other; but some discrimination is called for with the view of relieving what may be called contingent incomes from a load which incomes that are certain are abundantly able to carry. A reduction of the tax to half the present rate, in the case of the former, should not be delayed.

The loss to the revenue resulting from this reform might be partially covered by a revision of the list of exemptions, especially in the item of rent. Mr. Wells has pointed out the abuses to which this exemption has given rise, and also the incongruities to which it leads. The law should define the maximum of rent-exemption, and it should be regulated with a view to the only object which makes exemption proper—the relief of those whose incomes are by comparison small. The occupant of a palatial residence perverts the true meaning of the consideration shown in the law when allowed to deduct from taxation a sum which, as rent, argues the possession of ample wealth.

The objections to the tax which grow out of the publicity it gives to private affairs are less applicable to the tax itself than to the manner of its application. Of course, under the most favorable management, a tax upon incomes implies a certain sort of inquisitiveness on the part of the assessor. The inquiries which are of necessity instituted may sometimes be unpleasant, but they become "odious" only when the assessor abuses his authority, or when information which should be regarded as given for the exclusive benefit of the Government is traded upon by newsmongers and the scandal-loving portion of the public. The annoyance and injury occasioned by the publication of incomes may be averted by enjoining upon the officers secrecy in regard to the returns delivered to them. For though publicity here and there operates as a check upon fraud, and may compel some to pay tribute who have hitherto evaded it, we cannot forget that a properly-organized revenue service would be able to guard against knavery and evasion of the use of means within its own reach. Its own servants should suffice to prevent the escape from taxation of persons notoriously rich, or the gross falsification of income by persons in business. This done, publicity would be unnecessary, and being unnecessary, would be a nuisance which Congress may be asked to abate.

THE "TRIBUNE" ON GAMBLING.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune*, having discovered that, whereas "gaming-houses were formerly licensed and public in Paris, they are so no longer," desires to know whether "the *World* is familiar with the reasons which dictated the change?" We are happy to respond in the affirmative. Gaming-houses *were* "formerly licensed and public in Paris," but the *Tribune* apparently is not aware that they were neither "licensed" nor "public" for ages before they were either "licensed" or "public." The *Tribune's* plan of dealing with men's vices as if they were men's crimes, and of getting "the State" to "admonish and forbid where it is incompetent to do more," has been tried in Paris and given up again, not once but a dozen times. Under Louis XI, gambling was strictly prohibited in the French capital, and infamous penalties were attached to it. Gambling, however, flourished exceedingly till Law took its life with his "Mississippi" scheme. As the eighteenth century grew older the practice of fleecing persons of consideration in such unrecognized gambling saloons as those of the Hotel de Gevres and the Hotel de Soissons had given birth to a special class of rogues, who for their astuteness were called "Grecks"—a name which remains in vogue to this day, the Greeks being still at our doors, not only in unlicensed faro banks, but in the persons of such political gamblers as, for example, the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton. In 1775 the King's Lieutenant of Police, Sartines, tried the licensing experiment. He gave the proceeds to the hospitals, and gambling for a time at Paris was comparatively subdued, the unlicensed houses which sprang up being so infamous and perilous that none but the most desperate ventured into them, and the police baptized them by the expressive name of "hells." In 1778, the whole business was prohibited again. It got worse, and not better, under the prohibition, and so was licensed again in 1786. Under the republic, it was again prohibited and again became ten times worse than it had before been. In 1806, Napoleon turned the whole thing over to the police to be regulated as they might find best; and under the Restoration the city of Paris agreed to pay the Goverment 5,500,000 francs a year for the privilege of "farming" out the gambling of the capital. The leases granted under this privilege expired in 1837, and, the whole matter having been debated at length in the Chamber of Deputies in 1836, it was finally resolved, on a motion of M. de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt, that the gambling houses of the capital should be closed on the 31st of December, 1837. The Finance Minister, in consenting to this motion, warned the Deputies that it would be idle to expect the suppression of gambling from the measure. "Close Frascati's," he said, "and you will find the better classes hurry to gamble at the Exchange, where fortunes will be lost and won more frequently, more easily, and no whit more morally." Subsequent history has proved that he was right. Under the enormous recent development of stock enterprises, the green-table has lost its charm the world over. The Baden-Baden and Homburg of today, the Frascatis and Crockfords of long ago, are but trivial sources and centres of moral corruption in comparison with the stock-boards of the Old and the New World. Instead of being "circumscribed" and "rendered less prevalent" by the suppression of the licensed gambling-tables under police regulations, gambling in Paris to-day is twenty times as extensive and as prevalent as it was a generation ago.

The truth is that no other definite conclusion can be safely drawn from the history of sumptuary and moralizing legislation in the past than this—that no good ever is done by attempts to confound the vices which society tacitly recognizes and condones with the crimes which society holds to be incompatible with its safety. But, whether the *Tribune* accepts this conclusion or not, will it have the goodness to let us know of what possible use it conceives the severest legislation not only against prostitution and gambling, but against dishonesty and murder, could be, in the face of the premium set upon prostitution and gambling, and dishonesty and murder, by the respectable men who openly profess their "esteem, friendship, and respect" for such persons as Daniel E. Sickles? To this question we desire an answer.

BORIE'S FOLLY.

From the N. Y. World.

The names of our naval vessels, a telegram from Washington states, will not be restored by Secretary Robeson, because he intends to leave the whole matter for Congress to deal with. But Congress has already dealt with the subject, and, according to the laws by Congress enacted, with which poor Borie was of course unfamiliar, General Order No. 130 was without authority and void. So that all Secretary Robeson has to do, and just what he ought to do, is to treat that order as so much waste paper. If steps have been taken to carry it out, they should be rescinded. If not, he should permit none to be taken. Or the order may be simply countermanded.

Secretary Borie changed the names of forty-two vessels. Now, all of these were built by the United States, and their names were bestowed upon them by proper authority, under an act of Congress, when they were built. Neither the act in question nor any other act gives authority to anybody to change their names. That may be done, according to an act of Congress, in the case of vessels purchased by the United States; but, whenever these are thus renamed, there is no authority conferred upon anybody again to change them. A name for a United States vessel, once conferred by the designated authority, can be changed only by act of Congress. Secretary Borie, therefore, did not only a stupid and tasteless thing, he did an illegal thing. Secretary Robeson, in sheer kindness, ought not to make him ridiculous in the obscurity to which he has returned by perpetuating for another day the remembrance of his folly. The old names were excellent; let them stand.

As for gallant Admiral Porter's plea, it is sufficient that he is forgiven for his share in the blunder.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.

SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.

PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!

FERRIS & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

FERRIS & CO.,
6 11ths 3mdp) No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency

Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 3m PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS n New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2]

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
5 6 No. 121 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit 1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Medal Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17§ No. 518 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof. Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & GODFREY,
2 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 15

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 9. No. 23 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1869.

Where Shall we Reside?

Shall we live in French "flats" or twenty miles out of town? is the very natural question asked by hundreds of young men whose means are certainly not more than $2000 per year, and the demands upon whom certainly call for an expenditure of more than twice that amount. An endeavor is being made by capitalists to introduce the French "flat" idea into this city—to build large houses, every floor of which shall contain sufficient apartments to constitute a small residence. Thus, a parlor, a dining-room, a kitchen and bedrooms are provided upon every floor, and as many families as there are stories are expected to be accommodated beneath every roof. The fight is between the compressed comforts of these abodes, and the rents ranging from $600 to $2500, and the neat, cheap little cottages that are waiting for occupants about fifteen or twenty miles out of town on the line of the New Haven Railroad. The commutation thither is quite as low as upon the New Jersey road, and a residence there is said to be quite as desirable as one in the city to those who do not insist upon spending their evenings at the theatre or at other places of public amusement. I am afraid, however, that the majority of young men, married or single, who have grown habituated to the night-life of the city, would hardly feel compensated for relinquishing it by the superior economy of the New Haven Railroad inducements. The French "flat" system *will* take here, despite all that is said against it, the difference between that and the tenement-house system being all that the difference is between aristocracy and plebeianism.

The Spiritualists

have been celebrating the "Summer land" at Elm Park. There was a very poor assemblage of them, however. Evidently the piety of the spiritualists, like that of religious people of other denominations, suffers a collapse during the summer solstice. A great number of outsiders took pains to obtrude themselves into the Elm Park celebration; but the spiritualists were rather few. Their headquarters are at the Everett Rooms, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. There they convene thrice on Sundays, and there revelations are weekly given by "impressional" mediums upon every topic conceivable. The spiritual tendencies of the spiritualists may perhaps be a reason why their anniversary picnic was so poorly attended; also why few or no delicacies were provided. Sherry and champagne were unknown among the wines, lager beer being the principal drinkable imbibed, and pretzels and Swiss cheese the most favorite dainties among the solid food. As an institution the spiritualists are getting effete in this city. Even the prince of seers, Andrew Jackson Davis, creates no sensation when he comes upon the stage. He was one of the lights of the recent woman's suffrage meeting, but throughout the convention he occupied a seat almost unnoticed, although his wife, Mary Love, made a few smart speeches. Mr. Davis used to be one of the isms of this city. Of late years he has been leading a retired life in one of the suburbs, doubtless climbing another of hose allegorical "mountains" which he has semi-religiously described in his autobiography. It was he who invented the term "Summer-land," as applicable to the future life; and in one of his volumes he even goes to the extent of naming localities in that land, and specifying the employments of the inhabitants. His book goes ahead of "Gates Ajar," and is charmingly heterodox.

Mr. Beecher Went Into the Gold Room

on Saturday, much to the amazement of the ungodly assembled there. It was at first supposed that he might, in a distant manner, be intending to imitate a scriptural example, and by muscular force to purge the place of the money-changers assembled there. This, however, he did not do. He merely glanced around him, and seemed to have visited the room more as an experience than anything else. At that hour the commotion was at its height; he could not have selected a more auspicious hour for the contemplation of Gold and Mammon. He was besieged on all sides for a speech, and had he trusted to his first impulses, would probably have made one. The sober second thought prevailed, however, and in his characteristic way bidding the unbelievers there remember that he should always be glad to see the congregation at Plymouth Church augmented by their presence, he finally retired.

The Spectacular Sensation

we are to have here in the fall exists in the persons of seven *figurantes* imported from the Porte Saint Martin of Paris, who intend to display themselves in the style of the principal artistes of the Keller troupe. Miss Thompson makes her last six or seven appearances this week, concluding with a benefit next Saturday night. I suppose there will be a little speech on that occasion, when, of course, her "partner," Mr. Henderson, will come in for a very handsome recommendation.

From San Francisco to Paris.

The Frenchmen, whom you may possibly have heard of, who, a week ago, chartered Pullman's palace car, the Wahsatch, at Sacramento, arrived here in good time on Saturday morning and left for Havre in the steamer St. Laurent, which sailed Saturday noon. When, on Saturday morning, they arrived at the Hudson River Railroad depot in Thirtieth street, they were the recipients of a perfect ovation, which was repeated on their embarking on the St. Laurent. They will reach Paris within seventeen days of leaving San Francisco.

The Seventh Regiment

returned from Saratoga quite played out. Champagne, reviews, heavy marching, feasting, waltzing, and kindred dissipations were quite too much for them, and Colonel Emmons Clarke, commanding, looked quite played out when the regiment returned. "*L'excès en tout*," etc.

ALI BABA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs

—First Pennsylvania Cavalry, Pennsylvania Militia, is the title of the new military organization recently formed in this city. Its officers are as follows:—Colonel, William Friehmuth; Lieutenant-Colonel, Asher S. Leidy; Majors, First, Louis Wanner; Second, Theodore A. Zimmerman; Third, not yet elected; Captains, Company A, John McBride, Frankford; B, George Fleis; C, William Trout; D, Jacob Keifer, Philadelphia; and E, John McKirley, Frankford. Musical Director, Professor Charles H. Rau.

Other companies are being formed, the organization intending to embrace the whole State. All of the members are veteran soldiers, who did their duty bravely in the battle-fields of the South during the late Rebellion. Success to the new enterprise!

—Yesterday afternoon Francis Gillen, while returning from an excursion to Rossdale, fell from the steamboat and was drowned. The body was recovered shortly afterwards, and after an inquest at Rockdale, it was brought to the city to the residence of the parents of the deceased, No. 813 Morris street.

—A large meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their hall last evening. The important business of the evening was the report from the returned delegates to the recent International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, at Portland. The convention was a complete success, and one of the largest and most interesting ever held in this country. The number of delegates present was nearly eight hundred, and the spirit throughout was especially marked for harmony and good will. John Wanamaker, of the Philadelphia Association, was elected Vice-President, and J. R. Sypher as Secretary of the convention.

—The first annual picnic of the Philadelphia Guard, in command of Lieutenant Brurein, was given at Smith's Island yesterday afternoon. The festivities were kept up until a late hour at night. During the evening a disturbance took place among some of the guests, when several men were badly beaten. One of the rioters was locked up at the Central Station. He was badly cut about the head and body. It was also reported that one of the rioters had received a stab in the side. A large number of persons were on the island, and during the affair considerable excitement prevailed.

—The following persons were admitted to the hospital yesterday:—Kate Murphy, aged twenty-two years, residing in Union street, near Third, having the ends of two fingers cut off in some machinery; Ann Buckingham, aged forty-six years, residing in Third street, below Poplar, arm broken; Charles McNolty, aged twenty-four years, residing at No. 305 N. Tenth street, right foot injured; Frederick Thoeneb, aged thirteen years, leg broken.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137¾.

—Admiral Farragut and wife are at San Francisco.

—Chief Justice Chase and Mrs. Sprague were at Concord, N. H., yesterday.

—A large number of changes of postmasters were made in this State yesterday.

—A twenty-inch gun, cast at Pittsburg, Pa., has been landed at Fortress Monroe.

—The practice ship Dale, with the middies, has returned from her cruise to Annapolis.

—The Shattumac Mills, at Waterford, N. Y., were burned yesterday. Loss, $80,000.

—The colored Union League of Alexandria will turn out all its members who voted for Walker.

—Deputy Commissioner Douglass, of the Revenue Bureau, has gone home to Erie for a short visit.

—The Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury Department has resigned.

—A shock of earthquake was felt at Memphis yesterday morning. During the night several meteors fell.

—Over thirty workmen were discharged from the Washington Navy Yard yesterday. Cause, want of appropriations.

—L. J. Auja, of New York, has been held for trial on the charge of not making entries of tobacco received at his warehouse.

—It has been decided in the Treasury Department that revenue stamps for distilled spirits must bear the actual signature of the collector of the district.

—A lock east of Frankford, on the Erie Canal, gave way on Saturday, since which time no boats have been able to pass. Five days will be required for repairs.

—The anti-renters of Renssalaer county, New York, yesterday resisted the authority of the sheriff, who attempted to collect the rent of a farmer. Sheriff Gregg was shot and mortally wounded, and five of his posse were also injured by gun and pistol shots.

Foreign Affairs.

—The betting in England on the international boat race is in favor of Oxford.

—The number of cadets admitted to the military schools of France is to be increased.

—The United States ships Macedonian and Savannah are at Portsmouth, England.

—In the House of Lords last night, the Royal assent was given to the Irish Church bill.

—Two steamships collided on the Baltic Sea, on Sunday night, and twenty-three lives were lost.

—In the race of the Yorkshire Yacht Club, from Lowestoft to Hull Roads, the Cambria beat all competitors ten hours.

—The Carlists have been defeated in an attempt to capture the town of Pampeluna. Arrests are being made in Madrid.

—A nun who had been twenty years in a convent at Cracow was publicly received. A riot was the result, and the military cleared the streets.

—The London *Times* says that since the quarrel concerning disestablishment, the Irish Church has found itself possessed of more strength and independence of character than any one supposed.

—The government stipend has been withdrawn from the Jesuit college at Havana.

—The regular troops in Cuba, it is stated, are 32,000 strong, and the volunteers number 4000 men.

—Volunteers from Remedios and the rebels near Sagua met, and eighteen of the latter were killed.

—Two hundred regular troops and a force of rebels fought near San Espiritu, Cuba, with loss on both sides.

—The Cuban rebels say that they have 6000 well-armed men in the field, besides several large guerrilla bands.

—The volunteers of Havana are anxious to have the regulars sent home and the rebellion left to them to subdue.

—A force of 800 Cuban rebels made an attack on the colored troops guarding the Nuevitas Railroad, but, report says, were defeated with a loss of forty killed, to a loss of ten on the Spanish side.

Physiognomy.

It is said that any nose which is less than the height of the forehead is an indication of defective intellectual power. The eyes indicate character rather by their color than form. The dark blue are found most commonly in persons of a gentle and refined character, light blue and grey in the rude and energetic. Lavater says:—"Hazel eyes are the more usual indications of a mind masculine, vigorous, and profound; just as genius, properly so called, is almost always associated with eyes of a yellowish cast, bordering on hazel." The higher the brows rise the more their possessors, is supposed to be under the influence of feeling, and the lower the better controlled by his reason. A very small eyebrow is an indication of want of force of character. A tolerably large mouth is essential to vigor and energy, and a very small one is indicative of weakness and indolence. In a manly face, the upper lip should extend beyond and dominate the lower. Fleshy lips are oftener found associated with voluptuous, and meagre ones with a passionless nature. The retreating chin indicates weakness; the perpendicular, strength; and the sharp, acuteness of mind.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 51	MOON RISES	9 42
SUN SETS	7 21	HIGH WATER	4 58

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUNBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

European	Liverpool	Quebec	July 10
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 13
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Prussian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 16
Europa	Glasgow	New York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New York	July 17
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 17
Germania	Havre	New York	July 17
Bellona	London	New York	July 17
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 20
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July 20
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	July 21
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 22
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 22

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	July 27
Paraguay	New York	London	July 27
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	July 28
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 28
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	July 29
Rhein	New York	Bremen	July 29
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	July 31
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 31
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	July 28
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 28
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 29
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 31
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	July 31

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque S. B. Hale, White, Portland, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Brig Altavela, Thompson, Yarmouth, N. S., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, Mullen, Norwich, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, Norwich, do.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, do.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, Providence, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 95, Hann, New York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 84, Daly, Brooklyn, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, from Galveston, in ballast, for repairs.
Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, 6 days from Rockland, N. B., with wood to American Wood Paper Co.
Schr Mary E. Jones, Jones, 3 days from Norfolk, Va., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Banner, Townsend, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Lawe, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr D. Corbit, Eldridge, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 27.—The barge Frank and Jenny, with lumber to Henry Croskey, left here for Philadelphia this morning.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 26.—Twelve barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
D. W. C. Fox, with ice, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 26.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Rockwood; Young James; J. J. Crittenden; Goodwill; Lieut. Gov. Jones; Yuba; Lady Jane; M. A. Duffy; A. J. Kirkpatrick; Thomas Lynch; and W. S. Burton, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Barque Almoner, Gray, hence, at Boston 25th inst.
Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Monroe, at Boston 25th inst., from Georgetown, D. C.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.
Brig J. Howland, Freeman, hence, at Boston 24th inst.
Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, for Philadelphia in 3 days, remained at Ponce 11th inst.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, hence, at Portland 23d instant.
Brig Gilmor Meredith, Ayres, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 22d inst.
Brig Elmira, Cramer, hence, at Boston 26th inst.
Brig Guiding Star, Garner, hence, at Boston 25th inst.
Brig Giovanino, Luise, hence, at Gibraltar 4th inst., and cleared for Ancona.
Brig S. D. Hart, Burgess, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 24th inst.
Schr Adolph Bogel, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Schr Redondo, Whittemore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 23d inst.
Schrs Reading RR. No. 46, Racer, Benj. English, and Wave, hence, at Norwich 23d inst.
Schr Henry Curtis, Richardson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 22d inst.
Schrs Chas. E. Smith and Henry Croskey, hence for Norwich, at New London 23d inst.
Schr Young Teazer, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 23d inst.
Schr C. C. Smith, Phillips, hence, at Taunton 23d inst.
Schrs Jos. Porter, Burroughs, hence, and Tempest, Peterson, from Trenton, N. J., at Providence 24th inst.
Schrs Albert Pharo, Shourds; Minnie Kinnie, Parsons; and G. R. Murney, Murney, hence, at Newport P. M. 23d instant.
Schr Osprey, Busey, cleared at Baltimore 24th inst., for Camden, N. J.
Schrs Village Queen, Tillotson, and Triumph, Chester, from Noank, both for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, hence, at Charleston 23d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, from Charleston for Philadelphia, has a cargo consisting of 102 bales cotton, 356 bbls. rosin, 61 bales domestics, 21 bales leather, 3 bales rags, 52 empty ale bbls., 300 watermelons, and 56 pkgs.
Barque Sarepta, Hardie, from Boston for Aspinwall, before reported on the rocks at Leghorn Breaker, off Bermuda, became a total wreck during a heavy blow 9th and 10th inst. The barque was run upon the reefs to prevent her sinking, having sprung a leak when four days out, in heavy weather.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 trp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 tmwf PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 25 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
3 23
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 3 sw

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

JUST RECEIVED, A FEW MORE
PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
Ladies who want a LINEN LAWN DRESS should call immediately.
NEW HANDKERCHIEFS,
WITH EMBROIDERED INITIAL LETTERS.
Pretty designs, and quite cheap. 9 30 wfm

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Fine Plaid and Striped Nainsook Muslins, from 25 to 62½ cents.
Beautiful Large Plaid Nainsooks for Dresses.
Plain Cambrics, Nainsooks and Mulls, in good assortment.
White Piques, all grades, from 25 cents to $1 25.
Fine Striped Piques, neat styles, 37½ and 40 cents.
White Shetland, Hernani, and Barege Shawls.
50 dozen Red Bordered Fringed Towels, at 25 cts.
STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
3 3 ws PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
Marble Building, Adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY.
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 3 22 mwfrp

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.
T. W. & M. BROWN & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,
Nos. 311 and 313 CHESNUT Street,
7 16 fmw6mp PHILADELPHIA.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE WORLD.
THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Philadelphia, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Philadelphia, Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Philadelphia, Assistant Medical Director.

This Company issued in the first TEN MONTHS of its existence
5395 POLICIES,
INSURING
$15,142,800.

This Company affords to its Policy-Holders
PERFECT SECURITY
By its Cash paid-up Capital of One Million Dollars, and guarantees to the insured, by its
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
LARGE DIVIDENDS IN ARVANCE,
OR A REVERSIONARY DIVIDEND OF 100 PER CENT. BY ITS
RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
8 8 B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS.
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 106 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards		2 per cent
" 100	"	3 "
" 200	"	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
Business Agent and Treasurer....JOSEPH D. MURPHY
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
Engagement of the world-renowned
"BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,"
The head and front of similar organizations in America, under the personal direction of MR. DAN BRYANT, who will appear each evening in several of his ORIGINAL SPECIALTIES,
In conjunction with
Messrs. UNSWORTH, EUGENE, G. W. GRIFFIN, MR DAVE REED,
And sixteen other finished artists, in their ETHIOPIAN SOIREES and BURLESQUE OPERAS
Prices as usual.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. 7 28

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 31, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 10, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

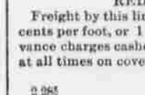
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

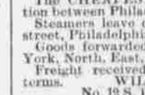
FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

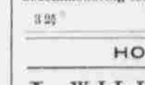
CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, July 29, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 17 below Spruce street.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MAUKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

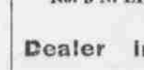


PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

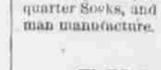


LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 26§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 133 South Wharves.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.
UNDERWEAR
Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods
These Goods in all sizes, for Ladies, Gents, and Children.
Spring and Summer Wear.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
1 23 No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869.

THE PARDONING POWER.

It is a just and merciful provision of the law that permits the highest executive officer to extend to a condemned criminal, in behalf of the commonwealth, a full and free pardon for his offenses, and to restore him again to society relieved of all legal disabilities on account of crime, to start again in life with inducements to do better in future, knowing that the rigors of the law may be tempered with mercy to those who deserve it. It is not only proper, but it is necessary, that the authority to grant pardons should be placed somewhere; and by almost unanimous custom throughout the world, and in all ages, it has been placed in the hands of the chief executive. It is the duty of the courts to judge according to the law, to condemn if an offense against the law is proven—whether the law is just or unjust—and to impose such penalties as the law requires. The discretion of the courts is limited: their proper functions are hearing and judging the cases brought before them, without regard to the abstract questions involved; and, as the power of revising their sentences and extending pardon to the condemned, if circumstances should seem to warrant it, is in other hands, they are able to act with greater freedom and impartiality in the performance of their legitimate functions.

There are thousands of cases where it is essential for the good of society that an offender should be tried and sentenced, but where there are circumstances connected with the commission of the offense that mitigate the guilt of the criminal, and give assurance that, if permitted to escape from the full penalties of the law, he will offend no more. In such cases the ends of justice are fully met by the sentence of the judge, and pardon granted by the executive, in consideration of the moral rather than the legal justice of the case, exerts a beneficial effect, not only on the recipient of the executive clemency, but upon society at large. Cases do occur sometimes when the courts make mistakes, the wrong person is condemned and sentenced, or a sentence is imposed out of all proportion with the actual magnitude of the offense. In all such instances, the pardoning power comes in to remedy the wrong and rectify the mistakes of the judiciary.

If we could always rely upon having pure and incorruptible men in the highest offices of the government, the power to grant pardons might with the greatest propriety and safety be left entirely to the executive; but, unfortunately, the class of men who generally aspire to the offices of the government, even the highest of them, are, as a rule, neither pure nor incorruptible. They are for the most part persons who make a regular trade of politics, who put their principles into the market to be knocked down to the highest bidder; and all their energies are devoted to the obtaining and holding offices, and to making as much out of them as is possible with the opportunities afforded. It is a defect of our political system that it places an immense amount of political power in the hands of the lowest and most debased classes: many of the most active political workers are men stained by every crime, but who continually manage to escape unwhipped of justice, because they are found useful as wire-pullers and as bullies to terrify decent citizens from enjoying the rights of franchise at the polls. It is next to impossible to procure the conviction of such men in the courts; and if by any chance one of them should be convicted, he is almost certain to be returned to society to pursue his evil course, by means of an executive pardon. There is scarcely a criminal convicted in our courts that does not begin, often before sentence is passed, to importune the Governor for a pardon. The law requires that in such cases notice of the intention to apply for a pardon shall be made in the newspapers, and we consequently find continually such announcements as this:—

"PARDON.—Application will be made to the Governor for the pardon of Young Parr, convicted of receiving stolen goods, at the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Philadelphia, April 7, 1869."

If the applicant has but a limited political influence, or can command but little wealth, he may not be able to compass his desires, but there are few men so totally destitute of friends that their good will is not worth something to a greedy official who desires to maintain his hold on power.

The abuse of the pardoning power was one of the greatest scandals of Andrew Johnson's administration, and the manner in which he released counterfeiters and other criminals of the worst class brought him into contempt with many men who were disposed to look with leniency on his political backslidings. In spite of protests on every side, he deliberately abused the great power entrusted to him to the basest purposes, and in most shameless manner set decency and the good of society at defiance.

The present Governor of Pennsylvania has scarcely been behind the "greatest criminal of the age" in this respect; he has used the pardoning power not for the rectifying of mistakes made by the courts, not for doing justice when the law had been too severe, but to make himself popular with a class that makes it a business to prey upon the community. In other States the same complaints are made as to the abuse of the pardoning power, and it is a matter for serious consideration whether something cannot be done to check the evil. It is apparent that under our system of government this is too great a power to be entrusted to any one man, and the well-being of society demands that it shall be controlled. In New Jersey the pardoning power is in the hands of the Governor and certain of the Judges. This at least throws a safeguard around it, and, to a certain extent, prevents that brokerage of pardons which was almost openly carried on at Washington during Andrew Johnson's residence in the White House, and which is as effective, if more secret, in other localities. The pardoning power ought not to be done away with, but it can and ought to be regulated; its abuse has grown to be an evil of gigantic magnitude, preventing the punishment of the most dangerous class of criminals, and practically turning justice into a farce. The New Jersey system appears to be as advantageous as any that could be adopted, and it or something similar ought to be substituted for the present arrangement, so as to remove from our national and State Executives the power as well as the temptation to do wrong.

THE COOLIE SYSTEM.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his late letter to the Collector of New Orleans, shows that the Government has already adopted precautions against a repetition of the worst abuses of the Coolie system on American soil, or in connection with the importation of the Chinese to this country. Our consuls are requested to prevent involuntary emigration from the land of the Flowery Kingdom to the land of the Starry Banner, and we presume that John Chinaman will be at least tolerably well protected against the grosser forms of oppression. If this shield against slavery is afforded, we see no good reason why hundreds of these active, industrious laborers should not be welcomed to our soil. They are especially necessary in the Southern States, where hundreds of millions of acres of fertile land which would richly reward careful culture is now lying idle. There is but a slight prospect of its speedy development if the Chinese do not come to the rescue. There are now two or three hundred acres to every effective Southern laborer, and if some new influence is not called into action this gap will not be filled up for centuries. The course of emigration, as a rule, follows isothermal lines, and comparatively few of the people born in the Northern States, or in the northern portions of Europe, will ever become active field laborers in our Sunny South. The planters are debarred from their old resource of importing slaves from Africa, and as it is difficult, if not impossible, to induce a large immigration from Southern Europe, China is their most available recruiting ground; and if their present difficulties and past troubles have inspired them with an earnest and sincere desire to give a fair trial to the children of overcrowded Asia, they may furnish a much broader and safer basis of Southern prosperity than negro slavery. In many respects the Chinese are the best agricultural laborers in the world. For countless centuries all classes have felt a deep pride in this most ancient and most useful of all arts. Of one of their emperors it is recorded that he gave the best energies of his life to an improvement of the cultivation of the tea-plant, and that his intelligent and continuous exertions were finally rewarded by wonderful success in extending the domain in which that useful product could be grown. The bulk of the lower classes have been animated by a similar desire to achieve the great end of "making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," until the whole nation teems with garden-like fertility. The Southern States, above all other sections of the world, need such laborers. Their old agricultural system was to the last degree careless and wasteful, and there are doubtless millions of Chinese laborers who could give them useful lessons in the culture of two of their most important staples, rice and cotton. Rice, the favorite food of the Chinaman, can be grown not merely upon the famous rice plantations near the seaboard, but in many upland districts, and Chinese laborers would have little difficulty in raising the Southern cotton crop to the old standard, and in extracting from the soil at the same time, by a little extra exertion, enough food to sustain life. They would not necessarily become the industrial rivals of the freedmen. Under proper conditions, they would prove effective coadjutors. The great danger in the South is, not that too much work will be done by either white men, negroes, or Chinese, but that indolence will continue to prevail, and that the aggregate of productive labor will be infinitely smaller than the amount required for the rapid promotion of Southern as well as Northern interests. The great need of the nation is millions and myriads of laborers to do the work which should be done for the common good of all; and if the Chinese can reclaim Southern wastes, and at the same time improve their own condition, let them be welcomed.

FROM MANAYUNK TO VESUVIUS.

The semi-annual edition of the "Navy Register" has at last made its appearance, burdened with the list of new names which the late Secretary saw fit to bestow upon a large number of our vessels of war. The list of changes in titles embraces fifty-nine ships, and yesterday we gave the old names and the new side by side. A glance over the list shows that Mr. Borie, in inaugurating this system of confusion, had no thought of himself; for if such had been the case, he would surely have rechristened one of his boats the Dolphin, even if modesty had forbidden the use of the plain and simple Adolph. The fact, however, that one of the new names used is that of the burly Philistine, Goliath, leads us to the belief that the Vice-Admiral, who is generally supposed to have been at the bottom of this ridiculous piece of business, had in mind the achievements of his namesake, David of old, and sought to give his own vanity a slight touch of consolation, being prevented, by the eternal fitness of things, from saddling any of our men-of-war with the unique and euphonious name of Porter.

A careful perusal of the list of changes does not reveal any striking instance of originality, even in the adaption of classical terms to things quite the reverse of classical. We search in vain for such popular and easily-remembered names as the Jimcrack, the Pollywog, the Whangdoodle, the Boomerang, the Nick-Nax, and the like; but in their place find such worn-out words as Achilles, Ajax, Amphitrite, Charybdis, Cyclops, Erebus, Hercules, Medusa, Scylla, and Vesuvius. And having exhausted "Tooke's Pantheon," our worthy ex-Secretary, or, more properly speaking, his right-hand man David, has fallen afoul John Bull's threadbare category, and laid violent hands on the Fury, the Harpy, the Spitfire, the Tartar, the Tempest, the Terror, the Thunderer, the Tornado, and, finally, to put a climax on the string, the very old Vixen herself. Why a pause should have been made here, without including the Bulldog, the Pantaloon, and the Trowsers, we are at a loss to divine. In the entire list of fifty-nine vessels the names of which have been changed, we discover but half a dozen instances in which there is a shadow of an excuse for such change; and if such titles as the Koka, the Squando, the Wampanoag, the Umpqua, the Klamath, and the Waxsaw are inappropriate, unpronouncable, or ridiculous, we doubt if half a dozen men in the whole country can be found who will pronounce the change to the Argos, the Erebus, the Florida, the Fury, the Harpy, and the Niobe, an improvement. Among the more glaring instances of a change from well-known and euphonious Indian names to mythological absurdities may be noticed that of the Manayunk to the Ajax, the Tonawanda to the Amphitrite, the Marietta to the Circe, the Kalamazoo to the Colossus, the Shawnee to the Eolus, the Shackamaxon to the Hecla, the Manhattan to the Neptune, the Canonicus to the Scylla, and the Tippecanoe to the Vesuvius. Mr. Secretary Robeson, being a genuine Jerseyman, has refused to interfere and put an end to this rechristening business; and it will therefore become the duty of Congress to take the matter in hand, and settle it as it should be, in common with several other little affairs pertaining to the Navy Department.

The political contest in Tennessee is decidedly interesting. Stokes is endorsed by several members of the Cabinet as the simon-pure representative of Republicanism; while Parson Brownlow, on the other hand, warns the faithful that if they do not follow the banner of Senter they will not only encounter certain defeat in the election, but lose status in the party. Meanwhile, the Democrats, encouraged by the hope of a speedy removal of the ban of disfranchisement from the participants in the Rebellion, give a cordial support to Senter's pretensions, and force Stokes to seek votes exclusively among the most radical of the radicals and the blackest of the blacks. Aside from the personal issues involved, the principle at stake—of a removal of the restrictions upon the exercise of the right of suffrage by the masses who participated in the Rebellion—is one that must speedily triumph not only in Tennessee but in every other Southern State. It will be impracticable to permanently impose the penalty of disfranchisement, and the time cannot be far distant when the work of reconstruction will be completed on the basis of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. The negro will vote side by side with his former master, neither being excluded by law from the polls, and both parties may as well prepare for the continued existence of this mixed constituency.

Although the summer watering-places are visited by many people, a marked change is coming over the character of the social arrangements at these resorts. Temporary cottage homes and mere excursion trips are rapidly rising in public favor. Men of means, who go to spend the whole summer by the sea-side, endeavor to take with them the comfort and convenience of the domestic fire-side. The children of toil, on the other hand, patronize the excursion system, and manage to crowd into a day's holiday not only a trip to and from Cape May or Atlantic City, but a bath in old ocean, a hop, and lots of fun besides, making the day of recreation the busiest of the season. There is still a goodly number of transient guests left for the hotels and boarding-houses, but the day of their glory seems to have in a great measure departed; and if they want to revive it, they should either change the condition of the money market or revise their tariffs.

The bountiful harvests of the present season can scarcely fail to exercise a beneficial influence upon the business of the country, and especially upon the inhabitants of cities, who have so long been victimized by the high price of food. The reduction has already been felt in the reduced cost of the minor products, vegetables, fruits, berries, etc. The next tumble will be in the price of cotton, corn, and wheat, and finally it is to be hoped that even "horse feed" will fall low enough to enable the passenger railway companies to reduce their fares to the old standard. Large crops will increase the demand for merchandise in many rural districts, and the gross amount of business will be so great that a fair margin for moderate profits will be afforded in spite of the prevalence of comparatively low prices for manufactures as well as agricultural products.

Even a terrapin can be made to move when a red-hot coal of fire is placed on his back. And the Democracy of Philadelphia, under the pressure of the overwhelming exposures of fraud and violence in their conventions, are beginning to discover that authority can be found for a revision of the action of their double-fisted delegates. The Republicans should profit by this significant example. The corrupt legislators who have been renominated should no longer be suffered to disgrace the Republican ticket. Since the objectionable candidates have not prudence enough to withdraw, means should be devised for forcing them into obscurity. The party organization must relieve itself of the odium of a committal to these miscreants, if it wishes to regain the confidence of the community.

Our Country's Progress.—In 1860 the population of the United States was 31,443,321. Its area was then 3,579,399 square miles, or 2,290,170,880 acres. At a dollar per acre, this would cover the national debt. At the mean annual increase of three per cent., the United States in 1870 will have 42,323,432 inhabitants; in 1880, 56,450,241; in 1890, 77,266,959; in 1900, 100,355,802. The young man, now nineteen years old, who reaches the age of fifty, will doubtless see the latter population reached. It will then exceed the number of the present inhabitants of Great Britain, France, and Prussia combined; yet it will only require an average of twenty-eight to the square mile, about one-third of the present density of Pennsylvania. Should the United States be as closely settled as Massachusetts, 173 persons to each square mile, it will have 619,000,000 inhabitants. In 1776, the population was only 3,000,000; and the census of 1870 will increase that fourteen times.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Aleonated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ PHILADELPHIA, JULY 26, 1869.—MESSRS. EDITORS:—We desire to correct an impression made to some extent by the publication of Mr. Peirsol's card in your issue of Saturday last.

We recognize among the 161 names published (including our own) many of Mr. Fry's warmest and best friends—men who went into the convention for him, voted for him, and who we are confident will do so again if the convention is reconvened. Many of them signed, as we did, Mr. Peirsol's call for reassembling the convention, simply to satisfy him and his friends that Mr. Fry really had a majority of the delegates in the convention. It was never for a moment supposed that our action would be construed as an endorsement of Mr. Peirsol, much less that we should thereby be counted as his delegates.

ERE DERICK WEHRENMAYER, Delegate, Fifth division, Thirteenth ward.
JOHN H. DALTON, Delegate, Seventh division, Twentieth ward.
CHARLES C. CARMAN, Delegate, Thirteenth division, Twentieth ward.
JACOB AICHER, Delegate, Eighth division, Sixth ward.
JOSEPH T. KEELOR, Delegate, Third division, Twentieth ward.
A. CAMPBELL, Delegate, Seventh division, Eighth ward.
JAMES P. ROBBINS, Delegate, Fifteenth division, Twentieth ward.
And many others.

No. 306 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1869.—Messrs. Editors:—As my name appears in the list of delegates published in THE TELEGRAPH of the 24th inst. as disapproving of the proceedings of the Democratic City Convention, I want it understood that I do not consent to any other use of my name than for the purposes set forth in the paper I signed, viz.:—"The reassembling of the convention, and a fair ballot for the candidates." Its publication in the newspapers as part of the grievances of Mr. Peirsol is unauthorized.
JAMES REYNOLDS, Delegate,
Eleventh division, Twentieth ward.

No. 1217 POPLAR Street, PHILA., July 26, 1869.
TO THE EDITORS OF THE TELEGRAPH:—I desire to state that my object in signing Mr. Peirsol's protest was to have the convention reconvened, as there were many things done then of which I could not approve. I want there as a friend of Mr. Fry's, and am so still. The publication of my name in the manner in which it was done was entirely unwarranted.
FREDERICK G. KRAFT, City Delegate,
1t Eighth division, Fourteenth ward.

☞ A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.—Pursuant to a call issued July 8, 1869, and extensively signed by the citizens of Philadelphia, a Meeting of Delegates from the several wards will be held at
CONCERT HALL, August 4, 1869, at 10 A. M.,
for the purpose of completing the organization of the
PROHIBITORY PARTY,
and nominating Candidates for the City Offices, to be submitted to the voters of Philadelphia at the ensuing election.

I. Newton Peirce, Amos Briggs, J. C. Garrigues, Enoch C. Hendry, George Gabel, George H. Hick, William S. Stiles, E. W. Smitheman, George S. Ferguson, and S. S. Ketcham, Committee of Arrangements. 1t

☞ JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de tarde,
DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

☞ FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,
R. KNOX MILLER.
7 14 12t

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

☞ VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 7 24 tu th f s6
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, *clear of taxes*, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1869, payable on and after August 2 proximo, when the Transfer Books will be reopened.
7 21 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
On and after August 2, 1869, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 206 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
RICHARD STOCKTON,
Treasurer.
Trenton, July 19, 1869. 7 31 11t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

EXCURSIONS.

CONDUCTORS' EXCURSION OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, TO BETHLEHEM, ON THURSDAY, JULY 29.
Cars leave Berks Street Depot at 7:30 A. M.
The beautiful scenery of this road, celebrated in travelling circles, and the places of interest at Bethlehem (one of the oldest towns in the State), such as the Zinc and Iron Furnace, are attractions seldom offered Excursionists.
THE CELEBRATED CALYPSO ISLAND
has been secured for the enjoyment of our patrons.
Everything will be done that can conduce to their pleasure and comfort.
Tickets, $2. Sold at MANN'S, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street; CROLIUS' Store, opposite Depot, and HILLMAN'S Stand in Depot. 7 27 3t*

$25,000—MOBILE, ALA.—A GENTLEman desirous of retiring from business will sell his interest in one of largest and oldest established hardware houses in Mobile, comprising one-third of the whole business. To a person wishing to engage in a lucrative business in the South, this offers an excellent opportunity. Address HARDWARE, "Evening Telegraph" office. 7 22 12t

CLOTHING.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND
PEOPLE
OUT OF TOWN!

A voice from the ocean
Comes up to the town,
"Ho! folks in the city!
You'd better come down!

"Come down and be merry,
Come down, for it's grand,
How we're frisking about
In the surf and the sand!"

See the thousands and thousands
Of folks at the shore,
But there's room in abundance
For some thousands more.

Why look ye so happy,
Ye jolly folks all?
"WE'VE PURCHASED OUR CLOTHING
AT GREAT BROWN HALL."

That's enough to make a man
HAPPY,
Whether he goes to the sea-side, or stays at
HOME.
To be happy, either at home or abroad,
BUY SUMMER CLOTHING
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27tuthstf

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address,
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1334 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 230 South SECOND Stree

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 9 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
7 19 rptf East of Front street.

AGRICULTURAL.

TURNIP SEEDS—CROP 1869—GROWN by us from pure stock and warranted.
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
7 22 6t] Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth. Seed Warehouse,

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. P. FLETCHER,
Delaware, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at
NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
The Canal of this Company is 106 miles long. The Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1m
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO.

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 6

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.
PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

MARVIN'S

Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

THE AMERICAN

COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

906. 906. 906.
ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of
'HUMAN HAIR."
He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.
N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and will be dealt with according to law. 7 14 164p

PIANOS, ETC.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
7 24stuth3m J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
9 23 WAREROOMS, No. 910 ARCH Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1869.

Suddenly Disappeared!

Another one of them—the third within as many months. What has become of filial gratitude; and is there such a virtue in creation as sororal love? I don't believe there is. The rate at which young women in and around New York run off *from* their father's houses, or *with* their father's grooms, seems to contradict all theories in favor of their retaining natural affection in their bosoms. A few weeks ago a French girl vanished; then an English maiden went under, never more to be heard of; finally, an American virgin, hailing from Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., has "suddenly disappeared," and turned up unexpectedly almost at the antipodes. Toward the beginning of June Miss Amanda Clark, aged eighteen, left her father's home at that place, and took the train (Erie, of course) for this city. That was the end of her, so far as her anxious relatives knew. They wrote, they telegraphed, they sent special messengers, but not a word or token designating her whereabouts was returned. At length they advertised in the newspapers. That stroke hit. A few days after a lady called at police headquarters, and was shown into the lair of Superintendent Kennedy. She found that functionary chewing a piece of unleavened biscuit (which constitutes his daily lunch) and frowning over an editorial about him in the *Herald*. In few words she stated her case. She had seen the day previously in one of the Fourth avenue cars a young lady precisely answering to the description given of Miss Clark. She carried a black satchel, bore evidence of fatigue and travel, and, strange to say, was accompanied by two young men in light clothes and dark moustaches. The young men were not positively low in appearance, but quite equivocal enough to stamp them as third-rate stock actors. So they appeared to Superintendent Kennedy's visitor, at least, who eyed them with lynx-like and lady-like curiosity. At length the party left and entered a hotel together, and the lady, treasuring up all she had seen, went as soon as convenient to Mulberry street. Meanwhile, as much as $2000 had been offered for the discovery of Miss Clark's whereabouts and her safe return. This reward and the clue which the lady had furnished spurred on the detectives to do their utmost. The hotel—a fourth-rate one on Fourth avenue—was visited, and ransacked from top to bottom, the landlord was bullied and the servants were bribed. Nothing could be brought to light, however, respecting Miss Clark and the two equivocal-looking moustache-wearers. The detectives, therefore, returned discomfited. Here, saith the narrative, Kennedy took the affair into his own hands (whatever that may mean), and pursued it with success. If so, 'tis a pity Kennedy don't make a practice of "taking into his own hands" cases that require artistic "working-up" by the detectives. At any rate, the result of the chief's working up this case was, telegraphic despatches without stint, over the cable, and thence over all the countries of Europe. Such efforts were not to be without their reward, and those who have accompanied me thus far in the narrative will be glad to learn that Miss Clark has been found in the city of Cork, Ireland, making preparations for a theatrical *début*. A special messenger has been sent out to fetch her home, and she will probably be here by the first steamer that returns after the arrival of her convoy in Europe.

In the telegraphic plethora which swells your paper, your readers may possibly have caught a glimpse of some glimmerings descriptive of

The Offices of the Erie Railroad Company,

situated inside the building known as the Grand Opera House, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue. I am persuaded that the general public is in doubt when they enter that building as to whether they will ultimately discover themselves in the auditorium of the opera house or the private sanctum of Fisk, Jr. Such mystification is very pardonable. I, for one, never go to the box-office of that place of entertainment without asking for a through railway ticket: and were it to become necessary for me to visit the Erie office, I think it more than likely I should ask for two excursion tickets at the end of the row, six seats from the terminus. If I am to believe reports, these Erie offices are magnificently appointed. The directors have a dining-room to themselves, and the employes one to *themselves*. I am not certain whether Professor Blot does the cooking, but if he does not, some *chef de cuisine* does, who has a French name and charges quite as much. A certain reporter informs the New York public that the desk of every clerk might well become the boudoir of a villa, but omits to say whether the pen-wipers are of fancy designs, or the pen-handles of pearl. Of a truth, however, general report is right in attributing a great deal of solid splendor and not mere show to the business offices occupied by the directors of the Erie Railway. The safe alone cost $30,000, is seven stories high, and would make quite a comfortable little residence for a small family.

A Good Law.

There is a law in New York which renders it obligatory for every second-hand dealer to enter in a little book, prepared and kept for that especial purpose, an accurate account and description of every article purchased, the date of the purchase, the price given, and a description of the person from whom it was bought. A failure to do this has prevented the detection of a very adroit thief. About three months ago, Mr. Kurtz, a Broadway artist, had a valuable picture stolen. He unsuccessfully employed every means to recover it. On Saturday, a *connoisseur* in pictures was walking along Sixth avenue when he observed, in the store of a second-hand dealer named Moore, a portrait so well executed that he immediately stepped in and purchased it, for the sake of its artistic excellence. On getting the picture home, he recognized on the back of it the name of "Kurtz." This reminded him of the robbery, a notice of which he remembered to have seen in the newspapers of the day, and awakened his suspicions, which he confirmed by calling upon the artist and confronting him with the portrait. Mr. Kurtz was almost as glad to see his restored portrait as though the face had been the flesh and blood one of a long-lost friend, and the kind-hearted *connoisseur* did not regret that the expenditure of five dollars (which was all he gave for the portrait) had been the means of restoring to the artist the work of his brain and brush. The second-hand dealer said, in defense, that he had purchased the picture from a stranger for $3·50; that he had carelessly omitted to make note of the date or of the description of person who had offered it for sale. He was discharged, therefore, with a reprimand, Marshal Tooker intending in future to rigidly enforce the law.

The Theatres

all seem to be reserving their novelties for next Monday, August 2. Upon that date Mr. Jefferson commences an engagement at Edwin Booth's Theatre in *Rip Van Winkle*. At Niblo's, *Arrah-na-Pogue* supersedes *Sinbad*, and Mr. and Mrs. Dominick Murray will be presented with a chance of pleasing the New York public. Mr. Owens appears in *Self* and *Solon Shingle* at Wallack's, and the Worrell Sisters (two of 'em, at any rate) at Wood's Museum in *Lalla Rookh*. Upon that evening I would not like to be the theatrical critic of a big daily paper.

Inside the "Times" Office

things are undergoing disintegration, owing to the accession of Bigelow. My private opinion is that he won't remain there long. Although well liked by those not his subordinates, he knows how to be imperious and overbearing. He and Jones (the largest stockholder in the *Times*) won't agree long; but I hope there will never be occasion to exclaim—

"The *Times* is out of joint! O cursed spite,
That ever Bigelow rose to set it right!"

(which is a slight variation from the original.)

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Bryant's Minstrels at the Arch.

Last evening Dan Bryant's minstrel troupe opened at the Arch to a large audience, by whom the performance appeared to be heartily enjoyed. Exactly wherein the long-continued popularity of negro minstrelsy consists it would be hard to determine, but it is certain that it is attractive to a larger number of persons than almost any other style of entertainment. It has this merit, at least, that its wit and humor are not so fine drawn as to require any great amount of intellectual effort to see the point. In justice to Mr. Bryant's troupe, we may say that a good many of the "end men's" jokes are comparatively fresh, in this locality at least, albeit there was still recognizable among them a number of ancient "joes" that have done good service ever since negro minstrelsy had its beginning. The troupe is an excellent one: it contains a number of fine voices and good instrumentalists, as well as comedians of no mean ability. The programme presented last night offered a sufficient variety to keep the audience in a state of amused agitation from first to last, and it was particularly commendable as being free from any offensive vulgarity. Mr. Dan Bryant is well known here as an actor of fine abilities in Irish as well as negro characters. Among the most noticeable of his efforts last evening was a laughably comic imitation of the funny little Frenchman who did the lesser of the two gensdarmes in the famous duet in *Geneviève de Brabant*. A burlesque of the great Boston Peace Jubilee was another laughable feature, in which Mr. Bryant appeared as Gilmore, and Eugene, the falsetto of the troupe, as Madame Parepa-Rosa. Eugene is a good personator of female character, and an excellent dancer. The performance concluded with a burlesque of *Il Trovatore*, in which Unsworth distinguished himself as the "Count di Lunatic."

CITY ITEMS.

GLENGARY CHEVIOT SUITS—Men's, $11. Do. do. do. Youths', 9. Do. do. do. Boys', 6. HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, And 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINEST CLOTHING in the city at CHARLES STOKES' under Continental.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest possible terms, by O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists, No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.—Keeler & Fennemore, the celebrated photographers, late of No. 8 South Eighth street, have settled themselves at No. 820 Arch street, of which building they took possession on July 1st. Their galleries are among the finest, not only in this city, but in the United States, and, according to those who have been abroad, they compare favorably with any in Europe. Mr. Keeler, who takes the pictures, is a superior artist, and well known in this and other countries. They now announce that, as in their new place they will enjoy greatly increased facilities for the taking of al descriptions of pictures, they feel confident of giving satisfaction to the public in every way. They recognize the fact that, as there exist in this city so many other similar establishments of real merit, in order to at all compete with them they must be adepts in every department of their art, and fully prepared to furnish pictures of the superior quality they profess.

OWING TO THE
LATENESS OF THE SEASON,
THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF OUR STOCK,
and
ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED ON OUR BUILDINGS,
we will reduce
ALL OUR PRICES,
and sell out our
SUMMER STOCK,
SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, EVERYTHING,
at a
HEAVY DISCOUNT.

☞ *Those who know how very cheap we have been selling this season will be surprised at our being able to make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION, but our object is to clear our shelves and tables of the stock with which they are still loaded, notwithstanding the fact that our sales this spring have been*
60 PER CENT. GREATER
than ever before.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

LOCKWOOD—SIMPSON.—On the 26th instant, by the Rev. R. M. Matlack, Mr. GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD, of New York city, to Mrs. MARY J. SIMPSON, of Philadelphia.

SHORE—BLACK.—On the 23d instant, by Rev. E. M. Bunn, Mr. JAMES SHORE, of Norfolk, Va., to Miss ANNA BLACK, of Kensington, Philadelphia.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Monday, July 26, CHARLES F. BROWN, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, R. D. Keen, in Bordentown, on Thursday at 12 o'clock M. To proceed to the Cemetery in Bordentown.

GALLAGHER.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH GALLAGHER, wife of James Gallagher, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 725 S. Seventh street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

GIBSON.—On the 26th instant, ANNIE FITHIAN, daughter of William R. and Frederica R. Green, aged 17 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1520 S. Fifth street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

JENKS.—On the 26th instant, BESSIE ERVIN, infant daughter of Courtland F. and Caroline H. Jenks, aged 5 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 2106 Wallace street, on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

McBRIDE.—At Memphis, Tenn., on Friday, July 16, PHEBE ANN, wife of Bartholomew McBride, in the 47th year of her age.

WALTON.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 25th instant, SARAH, wife of Austin T. Walton, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 4227 Pleasant street, near Grape, Manayunk, on Wednesday morning, the 28th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Montgomery Cemetery.

WATTON.—On the 25th instant, Mr. ENOCH WATTON, aged 79 years and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, William A. Peets, No. 1148 S. Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CHAMPION SAFES.

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS FARREL, HERRING & CO,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building, and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

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Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

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6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

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High and Medium Grade Clarets,
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Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 6 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

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HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
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Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 30 to 60 springs, 65c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
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This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.

EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 90, with accrued interest.

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A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
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N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11 thstu5

NOTICE.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
7 8 thstulmrp JEWELLERS.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
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Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
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SUMMER RESORTS

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UNITED STATES HOTEL,
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Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
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6 5 3m No. 627 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
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IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
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GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 29t

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
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The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

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Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
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INLET HOUSE,
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Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

SEA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. E. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
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DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

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6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 25 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut. 2 8 5p5

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
5 4 thsturp2 E. S. HARLEY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The most popular rout to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.

Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7·45 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent
Tickets sold and baggage checked through Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8·00 A. M.; 2·00 P. M.; DUE LONG BRANCH AT 12·19 P. M. 6·12 P. M.
Fare: Philadelphia to Long Branch..... $3·00
Excursion Tickets..... 4·50
7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg, Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 29 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2·25
Children " " ..... 1·25
Servants " " ..... 1·50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 328 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
The steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 15 3m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received an anonymous work on the perplexing subject of reason and revelation, entitled "Credo." The book is an exposition of the Christian faith as the author conceives it, and an endeavor to reconcile the discoveries of science with the declarations of the Scriptures. The work is thoughtful, and to a certain degree thorough, and it presents a variety of inter sting subjects that cannot fail to interest Christian readers.

The same house sends us "Patty Gray's Journey to the Cotton Islands," by Caroline E. Dale—a pleasantly written narrative of travel in the South, for the benefit of young readers; and "Wedlock; or, The Right Relations of the Sexes," by S. R. Wells, an exposition of this important subject from a phrenological standpoint.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Cipher," a romance by Jane G. Austin. Published by Sheldon & Co. This novel, while running as a serial in the *Galaxy*, attracted much attention. The plot is of decided interest, and the author has shown ability of no common order in the delineation of some of her characters. Despite certain affectations of style at times, there is much really powerful writing, and the story is more original and possesses more real merit than a vast majority of the fictions of the day.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "Married Against Reason," by Mrs. Adelheid Shelton-Mackenzie. Published by Loring, Boston. This is a story of middle-class life in Germany, which will be considered an attractive addition to Loring's Railway Library. It is, we believe, Mrs. Mackenzie's first literary venture, and as such it is to be considered a success.

The same house sends us *Our Boys and Girls* for July 31, and No. 10 of *The Vocalist*, containing "The Merriest Girl That's Out," and other popular airs.

—"Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" has reached its 33d and 34th numbers, which bring it down to the title "Bennettsville." Published by T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 S. Sixth street.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The Woman in Red," which is announced as a companion to "The Woman in White" and "The Woman in Black." This seems a great deal like trading on Wilkie Collins' reputation, and in a very unjustifiable manner. The novel before us is in no sense a companion to "The Woman in White," which is a story of genuine power, whereas this is apparently the weak production of some hack romance-writer. The story is anonymous, and we don't know who is responsible for this wrong done to a writer of real genius, whether the author or the publishers; but whoever the guilty party is, he should do so no more, if he does not wish to fall into the hands of the "old gentleman in black," who will be after him some of these days.

—From E. H. Butler & Co. we have received "A Hand-Book of Map Drawing," by Peter Keam and John Mickleborough, and adapted to Mitchell's new series of school geographies. The principles of map drawing are set forth in a plain and understandable manner in this little manual, and it will prove a useful aid in the study of geography.

—D. Ashmead sends us the fourth monthly part of *Appleton's Journal*, which, in addition to Victor Hugo's remarkable romance, contains a good selection of articles on a variety of interesting topics.

—*The Riverside Magazine* for August is up to the usual mark of excellence. It is well illustrated, and presents an excellent series of stories, sketches, and poetry for young readers.

—*The Nursery* has a variety of short pieces suited to the tastes of the very youngest readers, and it is made additionally attractive by plenty of pictures, which even those who cannot read will be able to understand.

—*The Little Corporal* has an attractive table of contents, which will be appreciated by its many readers.

—*The Southern Monthly Magazine* for August is the first issue of a new venture in periodical literature. The magazine is dated from New Orleans, and we are sorry that it is impossible to bestow any great amount of commendation upon it. The cover is an artistic atrocity, that is of itself sufficient to frighten any person of taste from further explorations; and, with every disposition to be as charitable as possible, we are forced to state that the contents to not belie the exterior. If our Southern friends wish to rival the literature north of Mason and Dixon's line, they will have to do better than this, as no appeals to sectional pride will induce intelligent Southerners to purchase and read such stuff as this.

Foreign Literary and Art Items.

—The librarian of St. Mark's, Venice, Mr. Joseph Valentinelli, has issued the first volume of the Catalogue of Latin Manuscripts in the library.

—"The Firse Parte of 'Churchyardes Chippes'" has been printed by Mr. Payne Collier in his Blue Series. The original was published in 1575, "in Fleet street, near St. Dunstan's Church." An introductory notice of the work will appear with the Second Part.

—The *Athenæum* says:—In the entrance hall of the British Museum has lately been placed a large marble vase or hydria, and its richly-carved pedestal, in all about ten feet high. This work is of Roman execution, was found, much injured, in Hadrian's villa, at Palestrina, engraved by Piranesi, purchased by the trustees of the British Museum a few years since, has been restored, and is now before the public. Upon the body of the vase are sculptured figures, in rather high relief, of satyrs, fauns, etc., which were designed with great spirit, and composed, in many respects, from more ancient carvings. The execution of the reliefs is, in its way, very good, but not a little academical or conventional, and of the highly finished sort. The stem of the vase comprises demi-figures of Sileni issuing below the bowl, and from conventionalized legs of lions. These are counterchanged with busts of fauns. The base of the work is inferior to the stem, and comprises the vulgar Roman skulls of bulls poorly designed and wrought festoons. On the whole, as a specimen of art of an inferior kind, and effective rather than fine, the new sculpture is very acceptable; but it ought to be discussed [illegible] with all its picturesqueness, and in no small degree in consequence of this quality, the style of the design is vitiated, and the whole, however sumptuous, by no means desirable as a model.

—We have good news for the lovers of old Scotch literature—not only that Mr. David Laing's edition of Lyndesay's Works will be ready in the autumn, but that when it is off the stocks its conscientious and learned editor will at once undertake a fresh edition of his "Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland"—a collection of the rarest gems of the literature, unequalled in value by any like gathering. It is strange that so admirable a set of pieces should not have been reproduced since 1822, when 108 copies only were printed. There is pressing need of a new and popular edition, and we trust the appearance of it will not be long delayed. Then can follow a new edition of the "Early Metrical Tales," and the other pieces that Mr. Laing, in 1860, announced his intention of adding to the "Select Remains."

—M. Albert-Henri Monnier, well known as a writer of vaudevilles, extravaganzas, and the like, has died in Paris, in his fifty-second year. Most of his works were written in conjunction with the late Edouard Martin, or with MM. Clairville, Blum, and De Jallais. Among the best known of them are the spectacles of *Cendrillon* and *Rothomago*, and the vaudevilles *As-tu tue le Mandarin? Chez une Petite Dame* and *L'Affaire de la Rue de l'Ourcine. Le Bataillon de la Moselle*, M. Monnier's one serious drama, was written in conjunction with M. Martin, and was produced at the Cirque Imperian. M. Monnier was a well-known contributor to various Parisian journals.

Death of a Hermit.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

From the Fremont (Ohio) Journal.

On Sunday evening last, an old man named Daniel Bomgardner, who for many years had lived by himself in a little hut on the bank of the Sandusky river, above Ballville, departed this life. He was well known by our citizens, and esteemed as an honest and upright citizen; yet, while all knew how and where he lived, few knew the reasons for his hermit life. It was one of those singular cases, now and then developed, which give zest to the declaration oftentimes that "truth is stranger than fiction." From one who was a near neighbor we gather the following particulars:

He was born on the 10th of April, 1782, near Frederick, Frederick county, Maryland, and was consequently in his eighty-eighth year at the time of his death. He was the youngest son, and his father, who had been quite wealthy, having provided for the rest of the family, reserved the home farm for the youngest son. He married, and residing on the farm, had gathered around him a family of six children, when the father was induced to endorse for a son-in-law, who absconded, leaving him to pay the debt, in doing which Daniel was left penniless. His wife, whose parents were wealthy, occasionally taunted Daniel with his poverty; yet he, sensitive and high-spirited, though he was poor, bore it until one day some fifty years ago. He had taken his horses and started to the field to plough, but, brooding over the matter, tied them to the fence in the field, and determined to quit the country. He turned his back upon his home, wife, children, and friends, and never more was seen in Frederick. His absence occasioned alarm and inquiry, but his whereabouts were not known. Wandering about the country for some years, he finally, forty-three years ago, took up his residence in Ballville township. For nine years he lived in the family of John G. Rideout, of Ballville, and then he built for himself the little hut in which he resided at the time of his death. For thirty-three years he lived there alone, seeking no information of his friends nor extending to them any knowledge of his whereabouts. Nine or ten years ago, however, one of our old citizens, who formerly had lived in Maryland, was back there on a visit, and hearing some conversation one day in relation to some one who had disappeared from the neighborhood so many years before, and who had never been heard from, inquired his name, and on being told it, recognized him as the hermit Bomgardner. Daniel's oldest daughter had married well, and upon learning that her father was still living, wrote to him to induce his return, and subsequently her husband, about eight years ago, paid the old man a visit, remaining with him several days, and endeavored to get him to return with him, but all to no purpose. Another effort was made about five years ago by a grandson, who visited him to get him to return, but he was resolute and would not. And so the years rolled on; the old man grew older, and the once herculean frame became tremulous and fragile, yet still he maintained his solitary and secluded life. A few weeks ago he grew sick, but remained about his home until a week before his death, when he became so poorly that he had to take to his bed. He was then removed to the residence of Mr. John Moore, where kind hands ministered to his wants, and when the death-damp gathered on his brow, and the feeble pulse ceased to beat, stranger hands performed the sad office that loving hands fain would have done. He was buried on Monday last.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Warfare Against the English Settlers—Details of the Recent Massacres.

The complete details of the last massacre in New Zealand, that at Mohaka, on the east coast, unfortunately prove that the earlier accounts of this catastrophe were not exaggerated. It appears that Te Kooti—the leader who is so often made out to be dead, and so often rising again—came down the Mohaka river on the 9th of April, with about three hundred men, and massacred most of the friendly natives of the only two little villages in their route—eight men and twelve women in one, four men and six women in the other.

Some of those who escaped made their way to two pahs, Jerusalem and Huki, and the rebels then divided into three parties. The main party attacked the pahs, more especially Huki, which was the smaller; the second prepared to intercept any aid that might be attracted by the noise of the firing; and the third crossed the river shortly after sunrise on the 10th to where the Europeans were living, killing such of them as had not taken the alarm and fled, and burning the houses of those who had.

As to the English settlers who lost their lives, they were murdered on the opposite side of the Mohaka river. Of this melancholy affair little is known save that some time during the morning of April 10 Ensign Lavin, wife, and three children, together with Messrs. Cooper and Wilkinson, all settlers there, were attacked and murdered. Their houses, as well as those of several other settlers, were destroyed. A band of militia, 800 strong, set out for Mohaka on the 11th, but they could accomplish nothing. This massacre has incited the authorities to greater exertions, and a very bold campaign has been opened on the east coast and from thence to the interior.

Political.

—Albany, New York, having been in the hands of the Democracy for several years, has reached the legitimate conclusion—a bankrupt treasury.

—Ex-Senator Wade approves the policy of Boutwell regarding the coming elections in the South. He does not like the result in Virginia. He is also said to be in favor of some plan for separating Cuba from Spain.

—There is to be a State Temperance Convention held in Urbana, Ohio, on the 28th and 29th inst. Neal Dow is to be there, and an earnest effort is to be made to get up a grand demonstration.

Personalities.

—Dr. Harris, President of Bowdoin College, in his recent baccalaureate sermon, spoke with severity of the late Mr. Buckle's philosophy, and, by way of illustration, said:—"The Bible foretells a millennium, when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of God. The new Gospel of Naturalism foretells a millennium when the earth shall be full of bacon."

—It is stated that the health of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens does not improve. He has not been out of his home since February.

—Miss Dorothy L. Dix is in Kansas. She recently visited the Insane Asylum at Osawattomie, and, after making a thorough examination, concluded that the institution is in a bad condition, and set about the task of trying to have the evils remedied.

—Major-General McDowell has just returned to New York from a tour of inspection along the northern frontier. While absent he made a brief journey into the neighboring province, and was received with the military honors due his high rank and reputation. At Quebec he reviewed the garrison of the Citadel, and was afterwards entertained by the officers at a full-dress dinner.

—The excursion party from Indiana and elsewhere, who met with the recent accident near Kansas City, arrived at St. Louis Tuesday night, nearly all of them rapidly recovering from the effects of their bruises. Among those whose condition is still considered dangerous are Frank Ford and General Barnet, of Cleveland; E. King, J. C. Noyce, and General Craft, of Terre Haute; J. S. Beach, J. Barnard, a brakesman, and Stephen Russell, of Kansas.

—Bishop Simpson and Rev. Lyman Abbott represent the clergy at Saratoga Springs.

—Gladstone finds time, amidst all his political toil, to write books on Homer. He has just published "Juventus Mundi; or, Gods and Men of the Greek Heroic Age."

—Secretary Robeson unofficially announces that he won't annul the anomalous naval nomenclature of his friend Borie, which Congress, however, will do when it comes together.

—Charlotte Thompson has left the stage to manage a manager of San Francisco, and the name of her now is Mrs. Lorraine Rogers.

—Senator Morton will renew his financial bill next session, and will also support a measure of universal amnesty the moment the fifteenth amendment is a fixed fact.

—Mr. Longfellow, when he returns in the fall, is to suffer a reception from Boston, unless he can avoid it.

—Robert Lowe is opposed to the wire cage which shuts out women from the full view of the Commons.

—Hon. John Forsyth advises the Alabama Democrats to imitate the Virginians, and conquer.

—John Dolfuss, manufacturer, of Mulhouse, France, has funded $600,000 for the sick and aged of his operatives.

—Mr. Creswell has appointed the widow of the late General Gates Postmistress at Fort Hamilton.

—Gail Hamilton has left Speaker Blaine's, and contemplates another visit to her Minnesota farm.

—Congressman Kerr has in preparation a minority report on the New Orleans elections.

—Mrs. Maggie Mitchell-Paddock has not abandoned the stage, but will star in November.

—Bishop Huntingdon held his first service for the Indians at Onondaga Castle on the 14th.

—James Buchanan was arrested for disturbing a Democratic meeting in Virginia recently.

—Mrs. Livermore intends to try to vote in Chicago the next time.

—Dr. Holmes declines, it is said, to lecture any more, at least this season.

—Mr. Colfax and Mrs. Colfax will be in Colorado in August.

Capture of a Big Fish.

From the New Orleans Picayune, July 15.

On the 12th inst., while the United States revenue cutter Wilderness was cruising in the vicinity of Cat Island, Mississippi Sound, she fell in with two boats containing a party of officers from the garrison at Ship Island, Miss., in tow of an immense devil-fish. Assistance being asked in order to capture him, it was cheerfully granted, and after considerable labor the fish was safely hauled up at the ship's tackle, and the vessel steaming to the island, his satanic piscatorial majesty was soon on the beach.

On examination he was found to somewhat resemble a stingaree, only instead of the head coming to a point, the space between the eyes (three feet) forming the mouth was concave, the mouth itself measuring two feet in width; no teeth were visible. The tail was the same as a stingaree without the sting; the color was a dark brown, nearly black on the top and white underneath; measured twelve feet from head to tail, fourteen feet in breadth and two feet thick in the middle; his weight was estimated at from 1200 to 1500 pounds.

The history of the capture is briefly as follows:—A party of officers fishing on the pier discovered the fish close in shore, on the bottom, apparently asleep. Colonel Z. R. Bliss, the commandant of the post, an expert fisherman and whaler, was immediately summoned, and being provided with a number of harpoons with lines attached, at once called for a boat in hopes to capture the fish. Proceeding cautiously, the Colonel's first throw struck the monster, which at once started for deep water with the boat in tow. A second and third iron was planted in him, but still he kept on. Another boat went to the assistance of the first, but notwithstanding the weight of the boats, with six persons in each, they were picked up a distance of three miles from the island, the fish being then about dead. Four hours' time was consumed in the chase, and all the parties engaged completely exhausted.

Several attempts have been made to capture one of these fish, but few have been successful, and but for the skill of Colonel Bliss with the harpoons, this one would have been still uncaught.

A photograph of this curiosity was at once made, and the Surgeon of the post, Dr. Kerper, will endeavor to preserve a portion of it for the benefit of science.

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7 6 1mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT President.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

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AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

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NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

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ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

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Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
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Edwin Greble,	E. A. Knight.

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$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	126,900 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,575 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	26,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,604 25. Market value, $1,130,325 25	
Real Estate	30,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 98
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3150. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank $116,150 08	
Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

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John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

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Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS. 3 9§

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D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
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OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 18

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 18

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 18

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 18

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 18

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 18

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1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO. No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 11§

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STATE RIGH

A TORNADO.

The Recent Hurricane in Minnesota—Men, Women, and Children Carried Away by the Wind.

Rock Centre Cor. of the St. Cloud Journal.

About twelve miles southwest from here, in the town of Raymond, in Stearns county, was the dwelling-house of a well-to-do and respectable farmer, Mr. Richard Richardson, formerly of Rice county, in this State. At the time of the commencement of the storm, on Friday night, he and his family were quietly enjoying their home, with others of the neighborhood who were stopping over night with them. About 12 o'clock Mr. Richardson remarked to his wife that he feared they would have a hard storm. Before he could arouse the family or even make any preparations himself, the tornado burst upon them with such force as to tear to pieces and scatter about for a distance of a quarter of a mile the entire house and its contents, together with the inmates. There were at the time twelve persons in the building, the most of them upstairs asleep. It was a block or log-house, 16x24, one and a half stories high, well dove-tailed at the corners and pinned with two-inch oak pins. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and the small child alone remained in the ruins of the house. John, the eldest son, twenty-two years old, was carried thirty-four rods and dropped on the ground, so badly bruised and mangled that there is but little hope of his recovery. George, the second son, thirteen years old, was also carried thirty rods, and had his right ankle broken, the bone protruding through the flesh. He is also badly bruised in many places. Willie, the third son, three years of age, was borne some thirty rods, and hurled to the ground so badly injured that he lived only a few moments. Two other children, little girls, were taken from their bed, twisted up in their bed clothing, and dropped on the opposite side of the building from the rest unharmed. Mrs. R. received some injuries on and about the head and face, but nothing serious. This is about the extent of the injuries received by the family of Mr. R. Miss Anna Wilson, a school-teacher, stopping at the house of Mr. R., having some fears at the time, had risen dressed, and was sitting up when the wind struck the building. She was carried with the rest, mixed in with broken pieces of timber, boxes, barrels, cupboards, trunks, bedding, and furniture, and the entire contents of the upper part of the house, thirty-seven rods, and deposited in the wheat field. She was so badly bruised that there is little hope of her recovery. Liberty Raymond, 22 years old, eldest son of L. B. Raymond, from whom the town of Raymond takes its name, was among the unfortunate. He was carried about the same distance as Mr. R.'s oldest son, and so badly mangled that he only survived a short time. The scene at the house when the daylight came is much easier imagined than described. Mr. R. being the only one left after the disaster to collect in the dead and dying, and to care for the injured ones. After looking for and finding the most of them in the midnight gloom, it being very dark and stormy, he proceeded to the neighbors to give the alarm and procure assistance. All of the medical aid was soon on the road to the scene of distress. Drs. Canfield and McMasters, assisted by Rev. Mr. Stewart, were on the ground as soon as the horses could carry them there.

FOREIGN FACTS.

Emigration from Liverpool.

The emigration from Liverpool during the last six months was as follows:—35 ships, with 23,681 passengers (under the act), of whom 8706 were English, 907 Scotch, 5302 Irish, and 8716 foreigners. Of the ships, 27 went to the United States, with 18,310 passengers, of whom 6532 were English, 899 Scotch, 5195 Irish, and 5702 foreigners. The sailings to Canada were 9 ships, with 5312 passengers, of whom 2183 were English, 8 Scotch, 107 Irish, and 3014 foreigners. The total number of passengers that sailed from the Mersey during the last six months was 92,200.

Amenities of Brigandage.

The latest victim of the Kurdish brigands is Behdjet Bey, consul at Tabreez, who, while on his way to Constantinople, was waylaid at Alashkerd (Bayazid) by a dozen Kurds, who plundered him of all his effects, including 8000 piastres, a number of shawls, and other property valued at 50,000 piastres. The Bey, in order to continue his journey, was obliged to borrow 4000 piastres of the *caimacam*, Munib Pacha, who despatched a force in search of the marauders.

The French Civil Service.

The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris publishes that France employs 502,812 public functionaries, whose united salaries amount to $68,233,555. The Emperor and the imperial family enjoy an income of $5,300,000. The Senate costs $1,020,000, the ministers take about $200,000, the prefects fully $800,000, the generals and officers of the staff some $1,600,000, etc.

Rochefort Again on the Move.

The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris mentions that M. de Rochefort will retire to Geneva, on account of a powerful neighbor having hinted to the Belgian Cabinet that his presence at Brussels was contrary to a favorable settlement of the Franco-Belgian question.

The Value of Flesh and Blood.

According to the report of the British Consul at Bahia, the following were the average prices of slaves in the Brazils during the year 1868:—African, males, $800; females, $550. Creoles, males, $650; those having profession or trade, $1080; females, $802.

The Sale of the Danish West Indies.

The *Siecle* of Paris has undertaken to teach the United States its duty in the matter of the alleged purchase of the Danish West India Islands. It says:—"The treaty of October 24, 1867, will not fail to be submitted to the high sanction of the Senate. It appears impossible that that assembly can disavow it. Such a proceeding would be unworthy of the high character of that great nation, and might seriously compromise its credit. The most solemn promises of the President would not suffice for the conclusion of any international contract, and the contracting parties would demand, in advance, the consent of the Senate. The severe loyalty of the present President, General Grant, combined with the clever policy of Mr. Sumner, are to us sufficient guarantees to assure Denmark on the issue of that question. The Danish Antilles have been duly sold to the Government of the United States, and they will be paid for."

Lady Byron.

From the London News.

A violent attack on the memory of Lady Byron appears in the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. That lady, who, according to Thomas Moore, was never loved by her husband, but who, despite his foul acts and language, loved him passionately all her life long, who endured a martyrdom in silence, and whose whole course was marked by the most exquisite purity and goodness, is now said to be a slanderer, is likened to "Brinvilliers," and is stated to have enveloped the character of her husband in a "poisonous miasma." That Lady Byron did not reveal to the world the grounds of her separation from the poet is true enough, but it is surely possible to conceive of reasons which could never be openly stated. That he was often drunk, that he was unfaithful, that he was brutal, is evident enough from the life written by his friend, but such failings have been endured by other women, and might have been borne by Lady Byron. More than this, there certainly was to justify her decision, but what it was we shall probably never know. This much, however, we do know, that Byron acknowledged that all the fault of the separation lay with himself; that Dr. Lushington, with whom Lady Byron communicated, declared a reconciliation was impossible, and that Byron himself showed, by permitting the separation, and by his conduct afterwards, that he was not ignorant of the cause of offense.

The writer in *Blackwood* even ventures to asperse Lady Byron for communicating with Dr. Lushington, remarking that the something communicated was under promise of secrecy, and that "he was bound to assume it on her sole assurance to be true." No doubt he was, and no doubt he based his opinion on her statement; but to suppose that such a woman would have maligned the man whom she loved warmly to the last, or have uttered anything untrue against him, is utterly incredible. Again we say there are difficulties in this unhappy story which may never be cleared up; but let it be recollected that Lady Byron lived on to old age, and that throughout her years of widowhood she won the love and admiration of all good men and women for her generous charity, her loving heart, and her breadth of intellect. Robertson, of Brighton, declared her to be the noblest woman he ever knew. Crabb Robinson considered her one of the best women of the day, and Miss Martineau writes of her with the warmth and admiration due to one whose "calm, subdued character," according to one of her best friends, was marked by "warm sympathy and manifold wisdom." "There is not existing a better, a brighter, or more amiable creature than Lady Byron," said her husband in 1816, and the words uttered then were true of her until the day of her death.

The Warbling Lute.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* writes:

This instrument was introduced into the orchestra by Pope, who, in his Ode on St. Cecilia's day, sings as follows:

In sadly pleasing strain
Let the warbling lute complain.

The lute was a *cithara*, and it is now represented by the guitar. A few days ago I saw a frontispiece of an old manuscript of the *Hours* of the Virgin Mary, representing an orchestra at work. All the instruments except one were *plectral*—that is, having strings struck by the finger or other contrivance.

I suppose a person who chose might pick out and distinguish the pandore, the mandoline, the calissoncini, the lyre, the guitar, the lute, the archilute, the psaltery, the theorbo, the harp, etc., all plectral instruments, differing in number of strings or other details. The exception is the organ, a small affair, such as we see in old pictures carried by one person and played by another; a little thing of less than three octaves and about three stops. We smile at the accounts given of the grandeur of this instrument; but when we look upon it as the central figure of a squad of plectrals, we may easily imagine that it deserved its character.

No instrument of the plectral kind can *warble*. We admit that

Old Orpheus tickled his harp so well,
With a twinkum, twankum, twang, etc.;

but a Jew's-harp (is it *Jaw's-harp*?) comes nearer to warbling. We might take exception to the "breathing lyre" of some of the poets; but a good player on a good modern harp will brush the strings so gently as to produce what may well be called a breathing.

Pope follows Dryden, who seems to have known more about musical instruments. In the "Song' of 1687, Dryden says,

The soft-complaining flute
In dying notes discovers, etc.

And in "Alexander's Feast,"

Timotheus with his breathing flute
And sounding lyre, etc.

Is it possible that Pope fancied the *f* in flute to be only a digamma, and the *lute* a poetical form of the other word? Keats shows better knowledge in

Breate softly, flutes;
Be tender of your strings, ye soothing lutes.

The word *lute* seems to have come into English as *luth;* but I do not know its derivation. If the old stiff silk, *lutestring*, be of its apparent etymology, it is pretty good evidence to the character of the instrument.

A. De Morgan.

—W. R. Shaw, of Bucyrus, Ohio, calls for a State Convention, to be attended only by those "known as Copperheads during the war."

—Buhrer, Copperhead candidate for Treasurer of Ohio, is sorry he was nominated. First—Because it will cost him $1000. Second—Because he will not be elected. These are Mr. Buhrer's two reasons.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says, in alluding to the Yeager case:—"The Chief Justice will probably conclude, as he did in the case of McArdle, that he has no jurisdiction. We don't think that he has the courage to confront Congress squarely in the discharge of his functions. But, if he means to be a candidate for the Presidency, he had better have all sorts of courage. He will have abundant use for them."

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Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

FLIES, MOSQUITOES,

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For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.

THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back building, No. 604 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Day's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 5, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schuz's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·55 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 326 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 5·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·00 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·45, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	9·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 961 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·00 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	.	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	.	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	.	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	.	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	.	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	.	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	.	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	.	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	.	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	.	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	.	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·30 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·30 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·20 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OUR WEALTHY.

Heavy Incomes in the Second Collection District.

We conclude this afternoon the publication of all incomes in the Second Collection District returned as amounting to $8000 or over:—

Lippincott, J. B.	$5,900	Rawle, Wm H.	11,785
Lowber, Wm. T.	23,409	Reeves, Samuel J.	24,894
Leech, W. F.	56,385	Rice, John	41,987
Lewis, Saunders	21,891	Rosengarten, H. B.	8,618
Love, Thomas C.	10,201	Rulon, Samuel A.	9,065
Lyle, Peter	14,000	Russell, W. L.	14,432
Lucas, William H.	13,379	Rosengarten, M. G.	11,306
Lewis, Lawrence	14,040	Roberts, Edward	37,990
Lewis, Anna M.	16,650	Robinson, J. N.	10,386
Lombaert, H. J.	16,488	Robets, Thomas	10,387
Looney, Robert	8,551	Stokes, S. E.	24,433
Longstreth, W. B.	11,176	Stevenson, H., Tr.	12,647
Larned, Wm. H.	12,678	Shaffner, John	10,383
Lewis, George T.	28,053	Stevenson, Wm.	14,564
Lewis, Henry	18,870	Smith, W. B.	19,787
Lippincott, Joshua	8,059	Strong, William	11,488
Lex, Charles E.	18,617	Sparks, Thomas	11,345
Lewis, Miss M. S.	24,112	Sylvester, F. J.	9,944
Lyman, Charles A.	9,366	Smith, Charles	20,078
Lockwood, J. W.	19,224	Smith, Charles E.	33,993
Lewis, John F.	23,094	Sheppard, Jos. B.	11,788
Lennig, Chas F.	18,980	Sloan, A. J.	14,179
Lea, Isaac	21,628	Shipley, Sam. R.	8,916
Lankenaw, M. J.	10,575	Stuart, David	16,698
Lennig, Geo. G.	20,118	Sibley, Edward A.	12,391
Morris, H. G.	107,236	Stevenson, C., Est.	9,415
Morris, F. W.	10,307	Smith, H. P.	9,059
Morris, I. P.	40,418	Starr, F. R.	42,769
Meigs, J. Forsyth	17,629	Smyth, J., Adm.	9,500
Morris, Theo. H.	9,486	Smyth, J.	10,000
Maule, Henry	18,887	Scott, Charles	17,084
Maule, Israel	18,738	Sager, Adeline	47,083
Moore, B. H.	45,970	Shoener, Chas. F.	33,195
Moore, Wm. H.	11,743	Sheppard, R. T.	11,492
Macfarlan, Malcom	8,847	Snodgrass	9,185
Madaira, Louis C.	9,892	Shortridge, J. H.	9,715
Morris, Stephen	116,058	Sloan, H.	10,784
Mencke, Wm.	16,194	Sherman, Rog., Ex.	8,088
Moore, A. M.	199,363	Scull, David, Jr.	23,621
Massey, Wm.	94,184	Souder, Benj.	8,259
Merrick, S. V.	25,967	Sheets, Peter	10,033
McCreary, J. B.	45,785	Thers, H. C.	10,109
McGlensey, John	14,102	Tasker, P. B. M.	115,466
McDevitt, Daniel	19,254	Thomas, R. R.	13,360
McBride, P.	12,376	Thomson, J. E.	57,352
Murheid, Chas. H.	18,264	Tait, John T.	22,745
Murheid, H. P.	11,168	Thompsen, E. O.	8,927
Myers, Joseph B.	13,101	Tobias, J. V.	12,715
Myers, Jos. B., Tr.	12,424	Tasker, T. T., Jr.	149,566
Myers, Jos. B., Tr.	20,775	Tilghman, Benj. C.	8,677
Myers, John B., Tr.	11,319	Tunis, Eliza M. P.	9,669
Myers, John B., Tr.	15,828	Thomas, John	15,897
Myers, Nathan	14,327	Taylor, G. E.	8,723
Middleton, E. P.	8,847	Towne, J. H.	36,360
Mundell, John	9,303	Thomas, Ann	14,346
Miller, A. H	9,445	Thomas, Ann, Tr.	8,866
Morris, Evans	8,005	Trotter, J. H.	9,233
Morris, Henry	14,400	Thibault, Francis	9,038
Morris, Israel	16,194	Tilge, Henry	11,641
Messchert, H	20,525	Tracey, E.	9,358
Markoe, James, At.	8,393	Thain, David	35,338
Markoe, James, Tr.	8,261	Townsend, Ed. Y.	18,295
McCay, William	8,479	Tatham, H. B.	21,364
McCay, Robert	8,870	Tatham, W. P.	26,876
McIlvain, F. M.	12,985	Tatham, G. N.	18,797
McAllister, John	12,270	Vollmer, G.	8,363
Nathans, Isaac	13,461	Vaux, Eliza H.	11,019
Newbold, J. S.	21,585	Vanpelt, Peter	15,070
Newbold, C.	8,420	Vandersen, J. B.	11,019
Newlin, Thos. S.	10,167	Verree, John P.	12,750
Norris, William	9,207	Van Syckel, S. B.	20,410
Orne, John F.	26,914	Williamson, J. V.	33,053
Olmstead, E., Tr.	20,884	Warden, Wm. G.	41,261
Olmstead, E., Tr.	18,962	Watt, H. M.	9,861
Orne, Benjamin	16,073	Wharton, G. W. J.	8,638
Pearce, Edw., At.	8,989	Wing, Wm.	11,580
Parker, John R.	86,912	Wetherill, G. D.	8,392
Pearce, William S.	13,523	Wilstach, W. P.	45,689
Patterson, Morris	8,218	Winsor, Henry	28,674
Powell, R. Hare	15,233	Waterman, Isaac	20,000
Penrose, J. R.	10,322	Warran, E. B.	17,901
Pepper, G. S.	14,088	Walker, John K.	15,211
Pepper, G. S., Trs.	8,790	Watkins, S. P.	10,694
Pepper, G. S., Trs.	8,564	White, Ambrose	13,162
Patterson, Joseph	12,458	Wright, Edward	21,941
Porter, W. A.	23,708	Wood, Edw., Ex.	127,272
Pleasonton, A. J., Tr.	9,599	Wood, Randolph	25,289
Pancoast, Joseph	10,986	Wood, Alien	42,723
Perot, Charles	23,647	Williams, F. L.	62,640
Peterson, Chas. J.	32,566	Wright, C. B.	61,250
Phillips, Moore	76,415	Wood, Charles S.	16,961
Phillips, Henry M.	23,400	Wood, George W.	14,521
Peabody, J. H.	14,931	Whitman, John	13,179
Patterson, W. C.	20,000	Wallace, W. Wm	9,739
Paul, William W.	9,008	Welsh, Samuel	57,332
Randolph, Evan	42,615	Welsh, John	44,176
Rowland, Nathan	24,587	Watmough, C.	10,029
Roberts, R. S.	8,280	Wheeler, Charles	35,899
Robinett, J. P.	19,514	Wiegand, John	8,429
Richards, Robert	10,864	Wilson, Ellwood	12,031
Reckefuss, Chas.	10,377	Wilson, Theodore	9,689
Rulon, John W.	8,859	Wainwright, C. R.	9,437
Reilly, D. R.	23,768	Wainwright, Isa'l R.	9,332
Roberts, Theo. G.	8,208	Wright, John	17,708
Rosengarten, G. D.	62,344	Williams, T., Jr.	17,000
Rosengarten, S. G.	11,833	Wesley, John	9,184
Rush, James	42,704	Wood, James F.	9,000
Rogers, Evans	39,807	Whitall, J. M.	11,421
Richardson, E. F.	8,852	White, J. W.	12,284
Ridgway, Thomas	10,792	Young, Amar.	8,930
Relf, Charles P	8,496		

THE SEVEN WISE MEN.

Meeting of the Supreme Conclave of the Seven Wise Men—A History of the Society.

This morning the Supreme Conclave of the Order of the Seven Wise Men (Heptasoph) met in secret session in the hall at Third and Brown streets. Delegates were present from about five hundred conclaves, representing nearly every State in the Union.

The following officers of the Supreme Conclave presided:—

Anthony Sambola, New Orleans, La., Supreme Archon; Dr. George P. Oliver, of Philadelphia, Pa., Supreme Chancellor; William Grestle, of Ohio, Sup. Provost; C. Friedrich, of Ohio, Sup. Prelate; William E. Fitzgerald, of New Orleans, La., Sup. Scribe; T. P. Lockwood, of Miss., Sup. Treas.; J. Metzger, of Ala., Sup. Herald; E. D. Langley, of Virginia, Sup. Inspector-General; E. Heidingsfelder, of Louisiana, Sup. Guide; William Gerhold, Sup. Warder; G. Ciuculu, of La., Sup. Sentinel.

In 1859 the Order was introduced into this city by the institution of Goethe Conclave, No. 17, it having been established in New York some two years previously by the opening of a conclave by Mr. Goldstein, who received his degrees in Washington Conclave, No. 6, New Orleans. The Order was subsequently placed in the hands of Elias Eppstein, who opened two conclaves, and rewrote the German ritual, showing much ability.

Owing to causes of a local nature, the New York Conclaves disbanded or merged into other societies Those in Philadelphia, as soon as they numbered four, went independent. They formed what is called the Independent Order of S. W. M., which soon extended again, and transplanted itself in New York, where in 1865 they had seven conclaves, and now probably many more. They all work the Eppstein ritual, somewhat modified, and have extended to several parts of the country, carrying on all their proceedings in German. They probably number now some seventy-five conclaves in all, with a few bodies called concilliums, conferring higher degrees.

The revival of the Order in Philadelphia, under the regular jurisdiction, was owing to two members, Horatio Sewell, Jr., conceived the idea of forming a conclave of the Order in English, and applied to the authorities of the Independent Order, but was informed that they restricted their subordinates to the German language. In the course of his inquiries he learned the origin of the Order, and wrote a letter to the supreme officers, from whom he obtained a charter for Keystone Conclave, No. 4, which worked for a time, but became dormant owing to the absence for a time of Brother Sewell from Philadelphia.

In 1867 Dr. George P. Oliver, a member of Kensington Conclave, No. 8, of the Independent Order, became acquainted with the true origin of the Order, of which he had been unaware at his initiation. He also conferred with Brother De Cranzat and others, who had formed a similar connection before being aware of their position. They opened a correspondence with the Supreme Archon, who referred them to Brother Sewell. The result was the revival of Keystone Conclave, No. 1, and the formation of several new ones.

The Order now is in the most flourishing condition.

THE DEATH OF GEORGE ESHER.—The Coroner's jury in the case of George Esher, who died from the effects of injuries received by being jammed between the Spring Garden Fire Company's truck and a telegraph pole in West Philadelphia on Sunday morning, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from injuries received as above and they are further of the opinion that the accident was caused by the deceased recklessly rising on the truck while at a high rate of speed down a heavy grade.

BAR-ROOM ROBBERY.—James Wilson was arrested at Thirteenth and South streets last evening, for the larceny of $170 from Patrick McGarrity, who lives at No. 1728 Christian street. It seems that McGarrity, Wilson, and another fellow were in a tavern on South street; McGarrity was intoxicated, and he alleges that Wilson held him while his friend robbed him. Wilson will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

ASSAULTING A SPECIAL OFFICER.—Harvey Burns, a sailor, was at Smith's Island yesterday. He got full off whisky and assaulted S. B. Chadd, one of the special officers on the island. Burns was arrested and subsequently held by Alderman Kerr in $800 bail for trial for assault and battery.

DEMOCRATIC.

Convention to Revise the Rules of the Democratic Party.

This morning at 10 o'clock a convention called to revise the rules of the Democratic party of the city of Philadelphia assembled in the hall at the headquarters, Ninth and Arch streets. The attendance of delegates was full. A preliminary organization was at once effected, with Smith Skinner, Esq., as Chairman; Messrs. John H. Campbell and John O'Connor as Secretaries, and John Rogers, Esq., as Doorkeeper.

The credentials of the delegates were presented and received, after which a recess was taken until noon, in order to allow the secretaries sufficient time to make an alphabetical list of the names.

Upon reassembling at 12 o'clock the first business in order was the offering of nominees for the offices of the permanent organization.

The nominations were as follows:—

For President—Hon. Richard Vaux and George Bull, Esq.

For Vice-Presidents—George J. Hetzel, T. Sproll Leisenring, Colonel A. H. Reynolds, Thomas McCullough, T. W. Sutton, Alderman George Moore, John Cochran, Frederic Gerger, and John Moffett.

For Secretaries—Edgar R. Worrell, John H. McGowen, John H. Campbell, John J. Rogers, John Barr, Charles Warwick, Francis McBride, James A. Connor.

For Tellers—John J. Hemphill, John G. Hassinger.

For Doorkeepers—John Rogers, James McCourt.

Upon the vote being taken the following was the result:—

CHAIRMAN.

Hon. Richard Vaux	171
George Bull, Esq.	42

Upon motion the election was declared unanimous, and as Mr. Vaux assumed the chair he was greeted with loud applause. In a few brief remarks he thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and then signified his readiness to receive motions.

Upon motion, the gentlemen in the foregoing list of Vice-Presidents were declared elected by acclation. A like motion prevailed in regard to the Secretaries.

Messrs. Thomas Dornan and Edward Conway were elected Doorkeepers.

Mr. Hemphill moved that a committee of one from each ward be appointed, to which should be referred all propositions for amending the rules, and that the committee should report to the convention at some future day, the chairman of the convention to select the members of the committee.

An amendment was made to this motion that the delegation from each ward select its representative on the committee. Lost.

The motion of Mr. Hemphill then prevailed.

Mr. Chadwick moved that the President of the convention be added to the committee to revise the rules, and act as its chairman. Carried.

A motion was made that the convention adjourn. A scene of confusion ensued. The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion.

The Secretaries called the roll with this result:—Yeas, 100; nays, 104. The motion to adjourn was therefore disagreed to.

Another motion was at once made that the convention adjourn to meet again on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock M. Carried.

Mr. Zeilin moved that all propositions for alteration of the rules submitted by the delegates be drawn out in writing, and given to the secretaries of the convention without debate, to be handed by them to the committee when appointed. Agreed to.

Mr. Zeilin also moved that the chairman announce in the public papers of Thursday the names of the members of the committee, and that the convention reassemble, according to resolution, on Thursday next at noon, to hear the report of the committee. Carried. On motion, adjourned.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—M. Thomas & Sons sold the following properties at the Stock Exchange today, at the prices annexed:—

1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7 00
$45 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1865, 95 per ct.	
$100 do. do. 1865, 86 per ct.	
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. (old)	$51 00
2 shares Franklin Institute	$2 00
1 share Point Breeze Park	$102 50
50 shares Old Township Line Turnpike Co.	$18 00
5 shares Bank of North America	$257 00
20 shares Western National Bank	$76 50
5 shares Central National Bank	$122 50
400 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.	$42 00
50 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Co.	$38 50
250 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company	$46 87
7 shares Farmers' Market Co., corner of Twenty-first and Market streets, par $20; dividend last year 20 per cent.	$22 00
$10,000 Connecting Railroad Bonds	87¼ per ct.
$5000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad	83½ per ct.
$500 Union Passenger Railway Company Bonds	80½ per ct.
500 Bruner Oil and Mining Co.	3c.
400 shares East Oil Creek Petroleum Co.	3c.
500 shares Upper Economy Petroleum Co.	3c.
Pew No. 144 Holy Trinity Church	$4 50
JEFFERSON AND CLARION COUNTIES—	
4740 acres White Pine and other timber lands	$30,000
GROUND RENTS—$65, $51, $48 a year, $855, $855, $780	
OTIS, Northwest of Girard avenue.—Building Lot	$625
MARRIOTT, No. 822—Frame Dwelling	$660
OTTER, No. 20—Brick Dwelling and Frame Shop	$1700

EARLY IN THE FIELD.—A large meeting of the Republican voters of the Fourth Legislative District, which comprises the Seventh and four divisions of the Twenty-sixth ward, was held last evening to organize a Campaign Club for the ensuing campaign. The nomination of Joseph Bready, Esq., as the Republican candidate for the Legislature, was enthusiastically ratified. The following officers were chosen:—President, James Alcorn; Vice President, William Garuble; Secretary, Colonel E. Edward Lewis; Treasurer, Joseph McMorris. The membership roll was signed by about one hundred voters and measures were taken to prosecute the campaign with unprecedented vigor.

A DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.—The Conductors' Association have decided to give an excursion to Bethlehem on Thursday, July 29. The celebrated Calypso Island, near that place, has been secured for the enjoyment of the excursionists. The cars leave Berks Street Depot at 7:30 A. M. This will be a delightful trip, through one of the handsomest valleys in the country.

A STRANGER TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.—Charles Menan yesterday enticed a young man into a wagon on Second street, above Fitler. After riding awhile, Menan put his hand into the stranger's pocket, but being frustrated in that, he stole his coat and made off with it. He was subsequently secured, and bound over by Alderman Heins for trial.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—Martin Slack, aged thirty-two years, fell from a one-story back building on Buler street, above Tasker, this morning, and received serious injuries about the head. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ROBBERY.—The lager beer saloon of Wm. Brill, at Twenty-fourth and Green streets, was entered last night and robbed of a revolver and a lot of money. The thieves effected an entrance by forcing open the front cellar door.

A NEW PARTY.—On August 4, 1869, at 10 o'clock, a meeting of delegates favorable to the nomination of a prohibitory ticket for this city will be held at Concert Hall.

PERSONAL.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700 New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865. BAIN & BRO., 4 28 1tuSm Portsmouth, Va.

CALL AND SEE

"THE DAVIS"

REFRIGERATOR,

THE VERY BEST IN THE WORLD

J. S. WORMAN & CO.,

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House-furnishing Store,

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THIRD EDITION

THE CAPITAL

"Improprieties" in the Treasury Department—Naval Affairs—Return of Secretary Rawlins.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Seizure of the Suspected Cuban Filibustering Vessel on the Chesapeake.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Matters.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Despatches received this morning at the Navy Department from Captain Harrison, commanding Practice Squadron from the Naval Academy, state that the squadron arrived at Cherbourg, France, on the 14th inst., officers and crew all well.

Naval Masters Henry Whelen and Charles E. Colohan are ordered to Washington to be instructed in reference to signals, at the conclusion of which they will return to the Juniata at Philadelphia.

Chief Engineer B. F. Garvin, now inspector of machinery afloat at Philadelphia, is ordered to duty in the Navy Yard there; and Chief Engineer Andrew Lawton, now in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, takes his place as inspector of machinery.

Secretary Rawlins

arrived here this morning from Danbury, Conn., and was at his office in the War Department to-day. His health is very much improved.

"Improprieties" of Official Life.

A very improper occurrence, which took place in the Treasury building last evening, resulted this morning in the dismissal of a married man and a single woman, both employes in that department. It would seem that the services of Hannah Tyler are again needed in this building.

Only last week a lady, whose husband is a clerk in one of Bureaus of the Treasury, accused her lord of running after a strange goddess in the shape of a lovely female employe of the same bureau, and when confronted by his superior officer he confessed the fact, but pleaded in extenuation that every time he went to his home he found his wife in familiar intimacy with a certain ex-official of high social standing.

The female employe was dismissed, and only a few days ago a clerk in the same bureau was dismissed for refusing to support his unlawful offspring, that the mother had been compelled to send to the Poor House.

FROM NEW YORK.

Extensive Larcenies.

SYRACUSE, July 27.—Charges of extensive larcenies have been made against John H. Sims and others. It is alleged that while Sims was a convict in Auburn State Prison, in packing goods for Howland & Co., tool-making contractors, he, with the aid of other convicts and a clerk named Ten Eyck, sent out valuable goods to accomplices in various localities. The value of the articles thus stolen is stated to be $20,000. Suits have been commenced against Sims, Ezra Brown, of Macedonayne county, and Henry B. Ten Eyck, of Auburn, for the value of the goods. These parties have been arrested and held to bail in $5000 each.

The New York Markets To-day.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Cotton quiet; sales of 200 bales middling uplands at 34c. Flour—State and Western is a shade firmer but less active; sales of 7100 bbls. superfine to fancy State, $5 90@7 50; superchoice white wheat Western, $5 90@7 75; Southern firmer but quiet; California more active at $6 87@9 50. Wheat dull and rather heavy. Corn advanced 1@2c; new mixed Western, 99c.@$1 08 for unsound, and $1 10@1 15 for sound. Oats dull and declined 1@2c.; Western, 82½@83c. Beef quiet. Lard quiet. Whisky firm; sales of 100 bbls. Western at $1 10.

Affairs at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 27.—The weather and bathing are greatly enjoyed by the thousands of residents and visitors, including a large excursion from Philadelphia at the New Excursion House. All the hotel proprietors are busy making arrangements for the crowd expected next week during the encampment of the Fire Zouaves. An effort is being made to induce President Grant to visit Atlantic City, review the Zouaves, and be present at one of the grand balls to take place during the week of festivity.

A Suspected Filibuster.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The British steamer Lord Lovell, which cleared at this port on Friday last for Havana, laden heavily with coal and about three hundred and fifty empty sugar hogsheads, was overhauled on Saturday evening, off Cape Henry, by the revenue cutter Northerner, Captain McGowan, by orders from Washington, on suspicion of being engaged in carrying arms, etc., to Cuba in the interest of the revolutionists. After a thorough search she was released, nothing being found to justify her seizure.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 27—P. M.—United States Five-twenties, 82½.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—P. M.—Cotton unchanged. Shipments from Bombay to the 21d inst., since last report, 5500 bales. Pork flat. No. 2 red Western Wheat, 9s. 2d. Peas, 40s.

HAVRE, July 27.—Cotton opens easier for both on the spot and afloat; low middlings afloat, 150f.

MISSISSIPPI.

An Organized Band of Assassins Ready for Work.

One Dr. Payne, in De Soto county, Mississippi, is thought to be at the head of a band of "Regulators" and desperadoes. Several instances have occurred in his neighborhood where parties, generally notorious bad characters, however, have been found dead, and their death traced direct to this agency. The last affair charged to this man and his sons, however, has created intense excitement in their neighborhood, and if the people were not cowed by the perpetrators they would be quickly brought to justice. A respectable young man named McGinnis offended a son of Payne, and one Sunday morning he was called out of church by the father, whom he found surrounded by five or six other men and both sons. They immediately seized McGinnis, and disarmed him. Dr. Payne remarking as he was seized, "You are my prisoner." McGinnis demanded by whose authority and for what crime he was arrested, and was answered by the Doctor that the arrest was made under the direction and according to the orders of the Sheriff. As to the charge, the Doctor refused to answer, but said the prisoner would find out when he got him to Hernando. McGinnis was astonished at the procedure, but submitted quietly to the arrest, asking only to be allowed to get his dinner and make the necessary arrangements for his sudden absence. This was refused him. McGinnis, thus arrested and disarmed, accompanied his captors to Payne's house, where the party all stopped. From Olive Branch to Hernando is twelve or fifteen miles, and a portion of the road is through a swamp. Instead of setting off immediately, on one pretext and another they delayed their departure with their prisoner until late in the evening. After being absent a couple of hours they returned without him, and, on being questioned as to what had become of him, answered that he had got away from them in the swamp and made his escape. This sounded like a very unlikely story to the neighbors at the time, but McGinnis' character was so high, and the deed suspected so terrible, that they could not believe that it was not true. Six weeks have since elapsed, but as yet not one word has been heard of the missing man, and every circumstance points in the most positive manner to the commission of a horrid crime, and lays it at the door of Dr. Payne and his confederates. Some of the best citizens of De Soto county have united in a letter to General Ames, setting forth the facts substantially as related above, and praying immediate action.

Ex-Governor Sharkey Expounds the Conservative Platform.

Hon. William L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, has published a letter presenting his views of the relative claims of the radical and conservative Republican parties to the support of the people of his State. He says it is probable they alone will nominate candidates, no other party being organized in the State for the approaching campaign; and although many of the people do not harmonize in sentiment with either of them, they will all be called upon to make choice between them or remain passive. He then discusses the acts and principles of the radicals from the Southern standpoint at great length, and closes his letter as follows:—

The other party, known as Conservative Republicans, has made no record as an organization in power, but still we have some evidences by which to judge it. Its platform of principles, although in some respects it may be objectionable to many of us, has an advantage over the platform of the other party. It has more of the spirit of judgment and liberality, and, I will add, of true patriotism. But, admitting that this is not of itself a safe criterion, still it stands fortified by facts which cannot be doubted. In the first place, it is an opposition party—a party which sprang out of opposition to the extreme doctrines of the other party in regard to State politics only, and not in regard to national politics, for both profess to be in favor of the administration, and in favor of carrying out the reconstruction measures. Its opposition to the other party must, therefore, rest on the extreme and illiberal, unpatriotic measures of that party, as delineated in that Constitution; it has no other foundation to rest upon. It is also very certain that some of the prominent members of the conservative party went to Washington to prevent the forcing of the Constitution upon us by Congress at the instance and by the exertions of the committee of the ultra radical party, sent to Washington for that purpose. I know that these gentlemen did exert themselves to defeat the object of the radical party as pressed by its committee, and perhaps it is very much owing to their exertions that the radical scheme was defeated. For this we have reason to be thankful to them. It is certain that one party was not in favor of the provisions of the Constitution, but in favor of having it forced upon us; and it is just as certain that of the other party some opposed the whole scheme, and all their representatives resisted the effort to force the rejected Constitution on us, and this surely entitles them to our support. No one can doubt that, by the success of this party, we shall have a more conservative administration of our State Government, and I shall rejoice in its triumph over its rival.

W. L. SHARKEY.

Jackson, July 13, 1869.

COTTON.

The Growing Crop and its Present Prospects.

An experienced and well-known cotton broker sends the Boston *Traveller* the following communication respecting the growing cotton crop at the South. He has good facilities for obtaining information, and his statements may be relied upon:—

Observing the numerous and varied efforts of writers on the Southern cotton crop, for more than a month past, to induce a general belief in their predictions of 3,000,000 of bales as the product of 1869, I am constrained to offer you a few considerations *per contra*:—

In the first place, such efforts are usual. They come every year at this season. Such writers as Messrs. Neill Brothers have scarcely prognosticated a cotton crop of less than 3,000,000 since the close of the war. The facts have regularly shown how little knowledge they possess; and it is only surprising that the uncommonly sagacious proprietors of cotton mills of New England should allow themselves to be deceived into that course of delay in purchasing their stocks which is now so disadvantageous to them. They have allowed cotton to be exported to Europe which should have been retained for the mills of this country, and they now suffer for it.

Second. The whole season has been, until quite recently, unpropitious for the cotton plant; and the crop has been retarded from two to four weeks by the prevalence of late frosts, rain storms, and the consequent difficulties of working the bottom and even much of the marshy and clayey uplands in their soft and muddy condition. Even should the caterpillar not come as early as usual, there will be a corresponding immaturity of the plants to favor its devastating mission; and should it not come in force at all, still we shall have the great disadvantage of late picking with all its losses, so well known by old factors as well as planters. It will come, however, beyond any doubt, and until it has spoken, speculations as to 2½, 3¾, or 3,000,000 of bales are little better than idle dreams worthy the fertile brain of the milkmaid—a counting of chickens prematurely.

Third. The area of land planted in cotton being less and the labor less than in 1868, everything influencing the product must, for the remainder of the summer and the entire autumn, be exceedingly propitious if even two and a quarter millions of bales are to reward the toil of the producer. A very extensive and somewhat minute examination of the cotton regions of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi enables the writer to compare the present with former years in the respects both of areas planted and labor engaged in cotton culture.

Fourth. The recent floods in the valleys of the Guadaloupe, Camel, Colorado, and Brazos rivers in Texas, to say nothing of the Trinity, Neches, and more eastern streams of that State, have already swept away, as in a day, the hopes based upon the most fertile and best cultivated cotton valleys south and west of Red river. Never before, since white men have known the country, have the rivers of Middle and Western Texas swelled so high. Their entire and widespread bottoms, bearing the broadest cotton fields of the State, have been wholly overflowed and swept by the flood, and the papers assure us that nine-tenths of the crop of the entire county of Gonzales are destroyed.

Other large river counties, having a portion of uplands, suffer in less degree. The Camel river rose to the third story of the cotton factory at New Brownfels, and destroyed all the material and machinery. Every flouring mill, woollen factory and bridge on Camel river has been swept away.

If we add to this widespread destruction of the cotton crop throughout the very best regions of Texas, the meagre promise afforded by much of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, it will be difficult for the experienced merchant or manufacturer to see in the future any clear and satisfactory demonstration of more than 2,500,000 bales, even if no worm appears. It would be safer to fix the estimate at 2,000,000 bales, and work accordingly.

Last year we had Georgia estimated by the class of writers above mentioned at 300,000, then 275,000, and so on as the season advanced, down to 250,000 bales; not to mention some very confident gentlemen who made still larger figures. Now it is shown by very careful examination to be between 200,000 and 225,000 bales. Let any of your readers refer to the articles which were frequently appearing in the New York papers about this time last year—notably the *Times*—assuring the spinners of a greatly increased product in Georgia, if they wish to see how little these speculations in the interest of "sellers short" are to be depended on. Let mill owners be wise and buy early, for there will be small advantage, indeed, in delay.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Illness of Mr. Gladstone—Another Carlist Defeat in Spain—Tenders of Aid to the Government.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Shocking Accident at Niagara—A Man Falls 180 Feet from Table Rock—Affairs at the Capital.

FROM EUROPE.

Illness of Mr. Gladstone.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 27.—The Right Hon. William E. Gladstone is quite unwell, and was unable to be in his place in the House of Commons last night. Parliament will be prorogued on August 10.

The Cable of 1866 Defective.

A fault has been discovered in the Atlantic cable of 1866, and has been located about 130 miles from Valencia.

Another Carlist Defeat.

MADRID, July 27.—A party of Carlists were defeated by the volunteers yesterday, at Tarascon. Offers of aid to the Government to put down the rebellion come from all quarters of Spain. Espartero has offered his services.

The Latest Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet and firm.

Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, July 27.—The steamship City of Boston, from New York on July 17, arrived here at 8 A. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 27.—The steamship Berlin, from Baltimore July 15 for Bremen, arrived here to-day.

Fatal Accident at Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, July 27.—Edward Nalpin, an elderly man from Black Rock, fell from Table Rock at Niagara Falls last night, a distance of one hundred and eighty feet, and was instantly killed, his body being mangled in a dreadful manner.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Revenue Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Alfred Appel and George P. Heywood have been nominated by Assistant Assessor Cleveland, of the Thirty-second collection district of New York, as assistant assessors, to be designated under section six of the act of March 3, 1867, to make assessments of the income tax in the city of New York. Mr. Heywood has been for several years in charge of important division of the internal revenue bureau.

The Practice Squadron.

Captain Harrison, commanding the Practice Squadron of the Naval Academy, has reported to the Navy Department the arrival of the squadron at Cherbourg on July 14. All well.

Secretary Rawlins has returned to this city, and is at the Department to-day, looking much improved in health.

GENERALITIES.

The Moral of the Whipping-post.

The Wilmington (Del.), *Commercial* of last evening says:—

"It appears that among the convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, there are one hundred and eighty-three natives of Delaware. Besides the State in which the prison is situated, only three others, all bordering on it, send so many. These are New York, which has 485; New Jersey, 284; and Maryland, 293. Considering that New Jersey is more than five times as populous as Delaware, and that it adjoins Pennsylvania far more closely and on a long line, it seems to us that the number from this State is immensely disproportionate—certainly three times as great, all things considered, as that from New Jersey. It is reasonable to conclude that this is simply one of the results produced by our convict jacket, 'badge of crime' system, which is designed to (and works admirably) quarter our criminals upon neighboring communities."

A Terrific Hail Storm in Southern Virginia.

The Norfolk, Va., *Journal* of Saturday has the following:—

On last Monday afternoon the section of Princess Anne on the bay side of the county was visited by a most destructive hail storm. Our informant states that the storm commenced with a thunder squall, with heavy wind from the northwest, which soon changed to southeast, and at first the hail stones were about the size of marbles. The wind then lulled, but the size of the stones increased to that of hen eggs, and at last many of them were as large as an orange. The extent of country which the storm traversed was about two miles in width by about three miles in length, and the crops of corn, vegetables, and fruit were almost entirely destroyed in that area, to say nothing of numbers of panes of glass broken. In some localities the hail stones beat through the roofs of the houses, and the outbuildings being less substantial, had their roofs beaten entirely in. The storm was so severe and the hail so large as to beat the corn down, and the stalks in many places were cut up into small pieces. The sweet potato vines were riddled, and the section over which the storm swept presents a mournful scene of ruin and desolation.

Mormonism in North Carolina.

Mention has already been made of the fact that two Mormon elders had been proselyting in North Carolina, and that they had managed in two counties to make one hundred and thirty converts. It is said that the people seem to be deeply imbued with peculiar doctrines of the sect, and to have full faith in their leaders. They have sold off their property, whenever practicable, and will make a fresh start in the land of promise. Some of them, being unable to dispose of their lands, left them rather than be left behind. The men seem to be entirely of the industrial classes; stout, sunburnt farmers, and would be an invaluable acquisition to any community. The women, with one or two exceptions, seem to be entirely destitute of personal charms, and if the universal reports of Mormondom be true, they will, in many instances, be destined to become hewers of wood and drawers of water for more favored ones.

Cowhiding Affair in Washington.

The Washington, D. C., *Express* of last evening contains the following:—

A gay Lothario, who dispenses "cocktails" from behind the bar of the "Oyster Bay," received a severe cowhiding from the irate mamma of one of his flames, on Saturday evening last. It appears that "Al." is a married man, and has for some months past, forgetful of his marital duties, been attending picnics, etc., with a young girl of respectable parentage, who resides in the northern part of the city. The girl, who seems to be perfectly infatuated with the ebon locks of her pretty "whisky-slinger," has been frequently remonstrated with by her relatives and friends in regard to her intimacy with "Al.," but without effect. As above stated, the matter culminated on Saturday last, when the young sport received a good cowhiding from the angry mother, and would have gotten a much better one if Lieutenant Tait had not interfered and escorted the parties to the Central Guard-house, where the Justice fined the assailant $2, which she willingly paid, in consideration of the satisfaction she had received.

FIFTH